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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,523.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1873. Subscription in Advance { For a Year .....Rs. 42 / For Six Months.. ...Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

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SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship BAGDAD, 1,271 Tons, 180 H.P., Commander J. Reynolds, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 22nd March 1873, at 4 P.M.

	March 1873.		March 1873
Leave BOMBAY	22	Leave Tuticorin	30
,, Tuticorin	23	,, Colombo	31
,, Colombo	25	,, Galle	April 1
,, Carwar	28	,, Negapatam	4
,, Mangalore	29	,, Pondicherry	5
,, Cannanore	30	,, Madras	7
,, Tellicherry	26	,, Coconada	9
,, Calicut	27	,, Vizagapatam	10
,, Beypore	27	,, Bimlipatam	11
,, Cochin	28	,, Gopaulpore	11
,, Alleppy	28	,, False Point	12
		Arrive CALCUTTA	14

The British India Steam Navigation Company's Steamers call Goa regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Cuttack may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship CASHMERE, 1,082 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander T. Saunders, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 28th March 1873, at 2 P.M.

	March 1873.		April 1873.
Leave BOMBAY	28	Leave BUSHEHR	16
,, Kurrachee	April 1	,, Fao	16
,, Guadur	2	,, Kuweit	16
,, Muscat	4	,, Bushire	18
,, Bunder Abbas	6	,, Linga	23
,, Linga	8	,, Bunder Abbas	25
,, Bahrein	8	,, Muscat	27
,, Bushire	10	,, Guadur	29
,, Fao	12	,, Kurrachee	May 5
Arrive BUSHEHR	13	Arrive BOMBAY	5

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, commencing from the 27th September 1872.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. Hargreaves, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 21st March 1873, at 2 o'clock.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BLUE CROSS LINE.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 8TH APRIL.

THE fine new full-powered S.S. GREshAM, 1,841 tons register, has very superior accommodation for First-class Passengers only. The Cabins are all on the upper deck with large scuttles, and there is a handsome dining saloon 60 feet in length. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Rates of Passage Money, and Wines and Beer, which can be had on board, of good quality and at reasonable rates.

TO LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500

TO MALTA ..... Rs. 400

For Passage apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA ..... and ..... BOMBAY

on the 24th, ... on the 1st

of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	24	8
Port Said	39	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles(transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10

Including Wines, Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

ASIA, on TUESDAY, 1st April 1873.

ARABIA, on THURSDAY, 1st May 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Head-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 25th March, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. TANJORE, 2,345 tons and 400 H.P., Captain A. H. Johnson, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any Cheque or Draft, the official value of which is not paid in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 22nd March.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. COMPANY.

NOTICE.

ALTERATION OF SAILING DATES.

VIA THE CANAL.

The following or other FIRST CLASS SHIPS will SAIL on the undermentioned dates for SOUTHAMPTON, via the CANAL :—

AUSTRALIA	3,648 Tons	870 H.P., on 31st March.
KHEDIVE	3,742 ,,	600 ,, on 14th April.
CEYLON	2,012 ,,	450 ,, on 28th ,,
DECCAN	3,128 ,,	600 ,, on 12th May.

FARE.

First Class	Rs. 660
Second Class	,, 360

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row, 27th February 1873.

HOMEWARD PASSAGE AGENCY.

KING, KING & Co.,

6, CHURCH LANE, BOMBAY,

EAST INDIA ARMY AND CIVIL SERVICE AGENTS,

ENGAGE PASSAGES by the P. & O. Co.'s and Canal Steamers, without charge for Commission.

Receive, Ship, and Insure BAGGAGE.

Grant DRAFTS on their London House, at current Bank rates

Furnish Sovereigns and CIRCULAR NOTES.

Draw PAY to date of departure and settle FUND and OTHER ALLOWANCES.

London.

HENRY S. KING & Co., 65 Cornhill, and 45 Pall Mall.

Southampton. Liverpool.

KING, SEYMOUR & Co. KING, BAILDIE & Co.

Calcutta.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 24th March, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. HYDASPES, (2,984 tons, and 450 H.P.), Captain J. M. Rogers, R.N.R., will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles Havre, Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS.—For the CONVENIENCE of PASSENGERS by the PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY, RAILWAY TICKETS to PARIS and LONDON can now be obtained at the Company's Agencies at Suez, Brindisi and Venice.

GEO. F. HENRY,

Superintendent, P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 22nd February 1873.

NOTICE.

STEAM TO KATTYWAR.

THE fine fast sailing Steamer PEHLWAN, Commander T. S. Guzelar, will LEAVE BOMBAY on MONDAY, the 17th March, at 4 P.M., from the Apollo Bunder, to undermentioned Ports :—

Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvee.

For Freight or Passage apply to Mr. MERWANJEE BAJONJEE, at No. 22, Apollo Street, or the Agent at Fort, Bazaar Gate Street, No. 109.

COWASJEE JAMSETJEE, Agent.

Bombay, 26th February 1873.

GENERAL AVERAGE per S.S. SJAELLAND.—Consignees of CARGO per S.S. SJAELLAND, arrived from Liverpool, are requested, before taking DELIVERY of their GOODS, to produce INVOICES, and to pay a deposit of twenty per cent. on the value. The Average Bond is being prepared, and will be circulated for signature immediately.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

Bombay, 14th March 1873.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Ship KINGDOM OF FIFE, Captain Irvine, from London, are requested to make IMMEDIATE BOAT-AGE and TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain without further intimation at the risk and expense of the concerned.

REMINGTON & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 15th March 1873.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. ATHOLL, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and counter-signature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunder.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents, S.S. Atholl.

Bombay, 18th March 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT and COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainwares, a full-toned sympathetic Grand Piano-forte by "Scoutt & Co.," a first-rate Mahogany full-sized Side-Billiard Table by "J. Bennett & Co.," a handsome English Built Open Carriage by "Thorn," a do. do. circular fronted Barouche by "Holman," a pair of handsome fast-trotting black Carriage Horses, a large collection of choice plants, &c., at Breach Candy.

On FRIDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, pianoforte, carriages, horses, &c., the property of Messrs. F. L. Latham and C. Reynolds, the same comprises, rich cut glass-ware, dinner, and dessert services, best plate-ware, such as set of dish covers containing a hot-water curry dishes, cruet, egg and pickle frames, tea and bread basket, a mahogany case containing handsome plated dessert knives and forks, with mother-of-pearl handles, a do. case containing carving knives and forks with ivory handles, table and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, &c., richly carved blackwood furniture, such as a set of dining table in 5 pieces round dining tables for 6 and 8 persons, sideboard, Kutcherry chairs, dining-room chairs, a first-class mahogany full-sized billiard table by J. Bennett and Co., a bronze 6 light gas Billiard lamp, circular, and card tables, English mahogany easy and drawing-room chairs, conversation couches, handsome Brussels drawing-room carpet, whatnots, a full-toned mahogany grand-sequar piano by "Soundy and Co.," bronze single and plated 4 light hanging argand lamps, a handsome English built bed-stead, camp cot, Cleopatra couches, dressing and washing tables, toilet glasses, clothes presses, wardrobes, towel horses, clothes baskets, dinner services, cooking utensils, a large collection of choice and rare plants, &c., &c.

At 2 P.M.

A first-class English-built 4-seated open carriage by "Thorn," perfect order.

A pair of handsome black carriage horses.

A handsome English-built light Office Brougham, &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

NOTICE.

The plants belonging to F. L. LATHAM, Esq., will be sold on FRIDAY the 21st instant, at 6 A.M.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, &c., on the premises of Byculla Works, G. I. P. Railway, Byculla.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 12 o'clock precisely, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his residence, at the above-mentioned place, the handsome Household Furniture, &c., the property of the late W. J. Thompson.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE AND COSTLY NECKLACE.

On MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs BENNETT & Co., are instructed to submit to Public Auction at their Room, as very valuable and costly Pearl Necklace, set with precious diamond.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a first-class Mahogany semi-cottage Piano-forte by Schiedmayer and Sohne, Stuttgart, handsome Pier Glasses with console tables, a handsome English-built open carriage by E. Kotterton, a ditto circular glass-fronted minia ure brougham, by Palliser, a pair of handsome Bay Australian Horses, a powerful Bay Australian Bhoghaum Horse, Plants, &c., at Malabar Hill.

On TUESDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Piano, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of Dr. A. Wright.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, by Auction, at his residence, at the above-mentioned Place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Pianos, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of Professor Candy.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

JUST LANDED.

An invoice of superior English-made plated and brass mounted single and double Harness by William Middlemore.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 20th March 1873.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co, No. 28, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Stock in Trade, Medicine, Chemicals, Medical Instruments, Fancy Articles in variety, Shop Furniture, &c. &c. &c., at Shop No. 3, Hummam Street and Corner of Dean Lane, Fort.

On MONDAY, the 24th day of March 1873, (and succeeding days) at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction by order of the Official Assignee, In re Thomson & Co., Insolvents, the whole of their varied and fashionable stock in trade of chemist and druggist sundries, a large stock of drugs and medicine, empty soda, medicine, and perfume bottles, show jars, pots and carboys, medicine chests, measure glasses, feeding bottles and cups, syringes and enemas, scissors, razors, patent medicine, perfumery, fancy soap, combs and lozenges, chemical, surgical and other instruments, fancy smoking articles in variety, stone filters, sponges, flesh gloves and pants, trusses, photographic kit, fancy articles in variety, English and well polished druggist's office and shop furniture, japanned baths, boxes and toilet furniture, sodawater machines, heavy counter, iron fireproof treasury safe, pills, ointment, powder, oils, hand-ome vases and card stands, umbrellas, gas chandeliers and sundry other miscellaneous articles well worth attention.

The property is now on view.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 20th March 1870.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY, 3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Fashionable Household Furniture, best Plated rich Crockery and Glassware, Piano, Carriages, Horses, a great variety of Garden Plants, &c., at No. 21, Cumballa Hill.

On THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 27th and 28th instant sale commencing at or about 12 noon each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence, No. 21, Cumballa Hill, the very select household Furniture, Piano, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of Thomas Wilson, Esq., proceeding to England, of which full particulars will appear hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Piano, Carriages, Horses, &c., at No. 20, Love Lane, Mazagon.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, sale commencing at or about 12 o'clock noon, Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above address, the valuable Household Furniture, &c., of John Colebrook, Esq., proceeding to England. Full particulars will appear hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a first-rate Mahogany Cottage Pianoforte, a very light and neat English-built Brougham, a powerful 6exhibiten Grey Horse (if not sold privately), choice and rare Plants &c., &c., at No. 28, Middle Colaba, close to the Post Office.

On THURSDAY, the 3rd day of April next, sale commencing at or about 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above Bungalow, the handsome Household Furniture, &c., of the Rev. John Paton, full particulars whereof will appear hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Handsome Furniture, Plated Glass and Crockeryware, at the Peninsular and Oriental Club, Rockyard Road, Mazagon.

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of April next, sale commencing at or about 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, the whole of the valuable Furniture, Glass, Plated and Crockery of the P. and O. Club.

Full particulars whereof will appear hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 20th March 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

HEERALALL and COMPANY, 38, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Property, situate at Kalbadevie Road, without the Fort of Bombay.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. HEERALALL and Co. will sell the undermentioned property on the premises, by Public Auction, by order of the Mortgagee, Purmanundass Jivandass, Esq., and on account and at the risk of Mortgagors, Vizbookundass Hurjibhoy, Callliandass Nurotumdass, Monmohundass Nurotumdass and Cursondass Nurotumdass, under the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 6th day of November 1871.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house and two chawls or rangas situate at Bombay on the Kalbadevie Road, on the west side thereof, known by the name of Degarwadee, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 729, assessed under Nos. 59 and 63, and containing by admeasurement 2,145 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—on or towards the east by the said Kalbadevie Road, on or towards the west by the house of Ragh ba Purshotumjee, on or towards the north by the Public Street, called Cowasjee, and on or towards the south by the house of the late Raghoonath Bavajee.

HEERALALL & Co.

Bombay, 20th March 1873.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO., 40, MEADOW STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 20th inst., Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 4 o'clock P.M., at the premises, by order of the Mortgagees, Sha Morarbhoy Vizbhookundass, on account of Narrayan Vittoojee Jadow, the Mortgagor, the following valuable landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of land or Government ground, with the dwelling-house thereon, situate on the east side of and facing the sixth Khetwady Street, in new town, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, outside the Fort of Bombay, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the east partly by the property of Pestonjee Framjee and partly by the property of Sadoba Pandoorme, on or towards the west by the said Sixth Khetwady Street, on or towards the north by the property of Bazonjee Shapoorjee, and on or towards the south by the property formerly belonging to Nillajee Luxmonjee, and at present of Dhoondiraj Vinayak Purnubram, commonly called Nagria, and which said land or ground contains by admeasurement 434 square yards or thereabouts, and is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2046, and which dwelling house is assessed by the Assessor of Houses under No. 71, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Narrayen Vittoojee Jadow and his undertenants.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 20th March 1873.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

"WILSON" LINE. LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL. TO LEAVE ABOUT 10TH APRIL.

THE S.S. YEDDO, 1,808 Tons Register, has superior accommodation (amidships) with Saloon on Upper Deck. She carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

Rates of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on Board,

TO LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—To be followed by the HIDALGO and XANTHO.

MATHERAN.—TO LET, for the Season, a commodious BUNGALOW, furnished with every necessary; well situated for view, bazaar, and water. Moderate terms. "R. W.," *Gazette* Office.

HOUSE ASSESSMENT FOR 1873.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER has this day ATTACHED HIS CERTIFICATE to the ASSESSMENT BOOKS of the Mandvis, Oomercarry, Mazgon, and Parell, Bhooleshwar, Girgaum, and Malabar Hill, and Mahim, and Camatepoora Wards.

Appeals against the rate must be presented to the Clerk to the Court of Petty Sessions within ten days from this date.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

JOHN F. HUTCHINSON,

Assistant Municipal Commissioner and Assessor.

Bombay, Assist. Municipal Commissioner and Assessor's Office, 19th March 1873.

NOTICE is hereby given, that FRAMJEE COWASJEE VAKARIA hath contracted to MORTGAGE his TWO COMPARTMENTS in a Parsee Gentleman, situate and being without the Fort of Bombay, opposite to Cheera Bazaar, Girgaum Road, in the Sub-district of Bhooleshwar, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 26, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 127 ; and bounded on the east by public road, on the west by the house of the late Moroba Madowmett, on the north by Dadabhoy Burjorjee, and on the south by Merwanjee Shapoorjee Butler, and the said property at present lying in the name of the said Framjee Cowasjee ; therefore if a 3rd person or persons having any claim or demand by way of mortgage, inheritance, or otherwise upon the said property are hereby required to make the same known or inform to RUSTOMJEE EDULJEE SAKARIA, within the Fort at Muncherjee Sett's Agiary Lane, in House No. 27, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise he, she, or they will be precluded therefrom, and the said premises will be mortgaged without regard to such claim.

RUSTOMJEE EDULJEE.

Bombay, 19th March 1873.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. Nursey Kessowjee & Co., at Nicol's Building, No. 16 D, Elphinstone Circle, on THURSDAY, the 3rd day of April 1873, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of confirming the following special Resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company, held on the 18th March 1873, viz.,

"That Clause 14th of the Articles of Association of the Company be altered by substituting the following words :—That the firm for the time being of Messrs Gaddum & Co., Merchants of Bombay, be appointed Secretaries and Treasurers, in the place of Messrs. Nursey Kessowjee & Co., resigned, and that their remuneration be the same as was received by the said Messrs. Nursey Kessowjee & Co."

By Order of the Board of Directors,

શા૦ નરસી કેશવજીની કું૦.

SHA NURSEY KESSOWJEE & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Mandvie Bunder, No. 149, Dongree Cooley Street, Bombay, 18th March 1873.

MILNER'S FIRE-RESISTING SAFES & BOXES.—On Sale at the GODOWNS of the Undersigned, a few of the above, as per Catalogue below :—

		Length. Inch.	Width. Inch.	Depth. Inch.	Price Rs.
F. Fire Resisting Box...	Outside dimensions.	22	by 16	by 16	75
	Inside do.	16	by 10	by 10½	
H Do. ...	Outside do.	26	by 20	by 21	100
	Inside do.	20	by 14	by 14½	
1 Fire Resisting Safe without Drawers.	Outside do.	18	by 18	by 24	110
	Inside do.	12	by 10	by 18	
3 Fire Resisting Safe with two Drawers.	Outside do.	22	by 22	by 28	160
	Inside do.	16	by 14	by 22	
4 Do. ...	Outside do.	24	by 24	by 34	225
	Inside do.	18	by 16	by 24	
4½ Do. ...	Outside do.	26	by 28	by 32	250
	Inside do.	20	by 18	by 26	

The above are made of the strongest Wrought Iron Plate, ¼ inch thick in the body and ½ inch in doors, and fitted with "Milner's" Patent Solid Lock and Solid Lock Cases and Doors. The Drawers are fitted with Milner's 6 lever unpickable Locks, and furnished with two Keys.

Also Milners Japanned Cash Boxes from Rs. 9 to 15.

Do. Do. Paper Boxes from Rs. 12 to 15.

Of the best material and workmanship and secured by 6 Lever unpickable Locks, which cannot be opened with a false key.

Illustrated Lists and Prices of all kinds of Safes and Strong Rooms will be forwarded on application to

HUGH D. FISHER & Co., Elphinstone Circle, opposite the Custom House.

Agents for Messrs. THOMAS MILNER & SON, Phœnix Safe Works, Liverpool, London, Manchester, and Sheffield.

NOTICES.

BOURNE and SHEPHERD, PHOTOGRAPHERS, No. 10, RAMPART ROW, (Near the Esplanade Hotel.)

STUDIO for PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

BOURNE and SHEPHERD'S well known Photographs of Cashmere, the N. W. Provinces, Calcutta, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the Grand Snow Scenes of the Himalayas, the Neilgherries, Southern India, and Ceylon, always on view, and, being all kept arranged in books, may easily be inspected.

Bourne and Shepherd also beg to intimate that a series of Views of Bombay, Poona, and Matheran have lately been added to their Collection.

COLOURING.

Orders for Colouring executed in the best manner, in Oil, Water Colour, or Crayons. Specimens can be seen at their Rooms.

Bombay, 2nd January 1872.

THE SPLENDID STUD OF RACE-HORSES FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION, IF NOT PREVIOUSLY SOLD BY PRIVATE SALE.

ON SATURDAY, the 22nd March, at 4 o'clock P.M., will be sold by Public Auction, at the BY ULLA COMMISSION STABLES, the undernoted Horses, the property of Mr. ALLI ABDOOLLA, retiring from the Turf in consequence of business preventing him giving his attention to Racing :—

1. Ch. Ans. Horse SATELLITE.
2. Ch. Arab Horse TOKAY.
3. Ch. Arab Horse GLENCOE.
4. Bay Arab Maiden of the season.
5. Ch. A ab Maiden of the season.
6. Ch. Country-bred Filly, through-bred.
7. Ch. Arab Maiden of the season.

Also the following Horses, located at Bangalore, will be sold by Private Sale :—

8. Ch. Ans. Mare MOSELLE, *now in* 3-4.
9. Bay Arab Horse UHLAN—*some Racing Calendar.*
10. Roan Ans. Gelding MULATTO.
11. Bay Ans. Mare MISS MERRILIES. *Maiden.*
12. Bay Ans. Mare COQUETTE. *Ditto.*
13. Bay Ans. Gelding CALCUTTA, *by Mooncrakar*, dam Lubra. *Maiden.*
14. Ch. Arab Horse SCOTTISH CHIEF, *a Maiden*, 4 years, 15 h. grand mover, if not successful on the Turf would make a splendid Charger.
15. Bay Arab Galloway CROSS BEE, 13h. 3½ in., great power and blood.
16. Bay Arab Horse, 14h., 1 in. } Maidens, blood all over, and
17. Bay Arab Galloway, 14h. } perfectly shaped.
18. Grey Arab Horse, 14h. 1 in. } First-class Maidens.
19. Bay Arab Horse, 14h. 2 in. }
20. Black Country-bred LOCOMOTIVE.

The above Maidens having been located in Bangalore from 8 to 12 months, regularly exercised and thoroughly seasoned and acclimatised, are just the Horses for the ensuing Racing Season.

For particulars apply to Mr. ALLI ABDOOLA at the Byculla Commission Stables, or to Messrs. ROSS & Co., Bangalore.

ALLI ABDOOLLA.

WANTED.

WANTED, an experienced HEAD ABDAR for the BYCULLA CLUB. Applications with Testimonials to be addressed to the HONORARY SECRETARY, Byculla Club.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The period for receiving TENDERS for the PURCHASE of Her Majesty's Steam Vessel SIND is extended to 1 P.M., on SATURDAY next, the 22nd instant.

By Order of the Superintendent of Marine,

GEORGE INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 18th March 1873.

NOTICE OF THE SALE OF TRAVANCORE CARDAMOMS.—There will be offered for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Commercial Godowns, Alleppey, on TUESDAY, the 22nd April 1873, at 2 o'clock P.M., about 170 candies more or less of TRAVANCORE CARDAMOMS in husk the crop of the present season. At the same time and place a quantity of BEES WAX, IVORY, and DAMMER will also be SOLD.

2. The Cardamoms will be put up in lots of 10 candies each, or less, at the request of intending purchasers.

3. Purchasers will be required to pay on the day of sale a deposit of Rs. 100 per candy, and the full value of the purchase deducting the deposit, on removal of the article.

4. Payment to be made in British Rupees or in Chuckrums at the rate of 28½ Chuckrums to the Rupee.

5. The whole of the Cardamoms purchased should be cleared away in thirty days after date of sale, in default of which the purchasers will forfeit the amount of their deposits and be responsible for all such loss as may be incurred on resale without being entitled to any advantage arising therefrom.

6. The Cardamoms will be taken alongside of the ship or vessel free of all expense to the purchaser, but will be at their risk after being weighed over to them at the Commercial Godowns.

The Government of His Highness the Maharajah reserves to itself the right of rejecting any bid without assigning a reason.

HUGH CRAWFORD,

Commercial Agent to the Travancore Government.

Commercial Office, 18th February 1873.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine up to 1 P.M., on THURSDAY the 20th instant, for the CONVEYANCE HENCE to the ANDAMANS of about TWENTY-THREE NATIVE CONVICTS, more or less, with proportionate number of Native Warders, and Military Guard, and one Subordinate Medical Officer, for which latter Officer a Cabin Passage and First Class Rations must be provided.

2. Fifty days' Provisions, Water, Firewood, with such Cooking Utensils, Drinking Pots, Plates and other articles as may be necessary for their use and comfort during the voyage, as well as a sufficient number of Cooks for cooking the food of the Convicts and Guard, also Topasses or Sweepers to maintain cleanliness on board for the whole of the above party, and Fittings for Convicts only are to be supplied by the Owners, Agents, or Masters of the Vessel ; the Provisions put on board being subject after shipment to the inspection of and to rejection by he Executive Commissariat Officer at the Presidency.

3. Medicines and Medical Comforts will be provided by the Medical Department, the cost of which is to be borne by the Owners, Agents, or Masters of the Vessel.

4. Any surplus of Provisions, &c., that may remain on board at the end of the Voyage may be handed over to the Authorities at Port Blair, and the cost of the same, at the rate at which they were purchased, will be repaid by Government to the Owners, Agents, or Masters of the Vessel in Bombay, on receipt from the Authorities at Port Blair of a list of articles made over to them.

5. For any inferior issue of Provisions during the Voyage, the Owners, Agents, or Masters of the Transports shall pay to Government double the price of the articles (as passed by the Survey Committee) which would have otherwise been consumed, the payment to be made before receiving the final modicum of the Passage Money.

6. The words "Tender for Convicts," should be superscribed on the Covers of Tenders."

7. The Agents of Vessels tendering should distinctly state the exact date on which the Vessel will be ready for final survey.

8. The Owners, Agents, or Masters of Vessels tendering, will have to convey, free of charge, such Government Stores as may be sent with the Convicts for their use at the Andamans, which will consist of spare suits of Clothing, Drinking and Cooking Pots only, which should be made over with the Convicts at the Port of Debarkation, obtaining receipts for the same.

9. The expense attending Stamp Fees affixed to Chart-paraties as well as to Counterparts (of Vessels taken up) to be borne by the Owners, Agents, or Masters tendering.

10. The Superintendent of Marine does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Superintendent of Marine,

GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 13th March 1873.

BAPTY'S HOT MINCED MUTTON PIES, 3 annas each (Cash). Jam Puffs, Cheese Cakes, Sponge Cakes, &c.

SUPERFINE FLOUR, *fresh ground*, the best procurable in Bombay. In Tins, from 1 to 28 lbs. In Casks or in Bags 196 lbs.

CABIN AND SHIP BISCUIT, Sweet Biscuits, &c., the best and cheapest in the Market.

BAPTY'S specially prepared FOOD for INFANTS and INVALIDS, 4 annas per tin.

East India Mills, 58, Falkland Road ; Depot 2, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

ASQUITH and COMPANY.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS. New and Choice Materials.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
OXFORD CLOTH.—All the new patterns in this favourite Material, which is cool, shrinkless and absorbing ... ...Six for	36	0	42	0
FRENCH PRINTED CAMBRIC, with Collars attached. Neat Stripes or Spots, the latest designs, fast colors ...Six for	28	0	31	0
PRINTED CAMBRIC with Collars attached ; a strong useful Shirt ... ...Six for	22	8	25	8
BEST LONGCLOTH, fine linen Fronts and Cuffs with the new plain Military Front, for Indian washing ... ...Six for	28	0	31	0
FINE LONGCLOTH, Cambric Front and Cuffs, made as above... ... ...Six for	22

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET flat for shares. Government Paper dull.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value Wah.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	83
20,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	723½
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	226½
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,170
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	265
40,000	2811	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
60,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of L. & C.	150
37,500	250	125	3 p.ct.	National Bank of India.	108
16,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	450

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21	3·0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consoli. dated Stock	232
.....	£20	19	7·5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	13	10·7	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,000		do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£10	19	5·1	do.	Do. New Shares	215

LAND COMPANIES.

5,000	3,000	all	Rs. 77	Colaba Land Co.	1,455
9,000	150	all	Nil.	Prov. Land & Pier Co., Ld.	118
750	2,000	2,000	31p.c.	Mazagon Land	880
6,000	1,000	all	15p.c.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	400

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150p.c.	Albert Mills Co.	1,750
600	1,250	all	50p.c.	Alexandra Spinning	1,180
500	2,500	all	100*	Alliance Spinning	2,435
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,800
900	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	920
4,000	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	230
2,500	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,240
750	2,000	all	200p.c.	Great Eastern	2,020
2,500	1,000	all	140p.c.	Manockji Petit's	1,280
900	1,000	all	40 p.c.	Morarjee Spinning	1,000
800	2,500	all	100p.c.	Oriental	2,825
800	2,500	2,400	218p.c.	Royal	2,050
60	1,000	all	...	Soonderdas Spinning	1,125

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,225
200	2,000	1,100	150do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	780
100	5·0	all	10 p.ct.	Albert king Co.	550
250	2,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	250
150	12,000	11,000	100 pa.	Apollo Press Co.	6,900
200	2,000	all	200 pa.	Bombay Press Co.	1,650
200	500	all	50 p.a.	Do New	475
350	1,000	1,000	100 p.a.	Broach Cotton Co	840
100	1,500	all	...	Carwar Company	1,150
500	1,580	all	40	Colaba Press Co.	5,900
350	2,000	all	250pa.	East India Press Co.	2,800 nl.
150	6,500	all	500	Fort Press Co.	6,200
200	2,000	1,800	75 p.c.	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	720
200	1,000	all	200 p.c.	French Press Co	725
2	6,000	6,000	225 p.c.	Hydr aulic Press Co.	2,200
250	5,000	1,467	75 p.c.	Imperial Press Co	850
200	400	350	42½ p.c.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	627½
120	2,500	all	250 p.c.	Prince of Wales Press	2,200
200	1,000	250	...	Sassoon's Press Co.	210
400	850	750	135 p.c.	Scinde Press Co.	460
100	1,000	750	...	Scind and Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,140
225	2,000	1,000	250*	Victoria Press, Madras	1,140
150	850	all	8 p.ct.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co	1,060

Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	100p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,330
*60,000	50	all	4½p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company	55
500	500	300	15 p.c.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	150
2,150	200	100	7 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld.	102
1,000	50	all	1½ pa.	Mechanics Fl'd'gs Co.	25
2,000	500	all	40 pa.	Prescher & Co	455
2,000	250	all	40 pa.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	60

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
.....	95	19	...	Bank of China.
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10d.
London Bank	6 months' sight	1s. 11 5/16 to 11/32d.
Do. do.	4 Do. do.	1s. 11¼d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11¼d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	1s. 11¼d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 17/32d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	1s. 11 9/32d.
Calcutta	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	100
Do.	60 Do. do.	99½
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do.	225

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-6-6 to 10-9
Carolus	290
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-Franc Pieces	221½
Bar Silver	107
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-14
Australian Gold 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-14
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 „

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	110¾ to 110½
Four & half per cent	104 to 104½
Four per cent	102½ to 102¾
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	109½
10 years' do. do.	105
8 years do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent. (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871	92
New French Loan (fully paid-up) of 1872	94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	115

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 15th March 1873.

Open 389½ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	38,682	0	0
Merchandize	76,622	0	0
Earth Trains	...	...	...
Electric Telegraph	851	0	0
Total Rs.	1,16,155	0	0

Corresponding week in March 1872.

Open 349½ Miles.

Coaching	50,827	0	0
Merchandize	91,731	0	0
Earth Trains	1,602	0	0
Electric Telegraph	636	0	0
Total Rs.	1,44,196	0	0
Decrease Rs.	28,041	0	0

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

Under the influence of the dull state of the Manchester Market the market here has become more quiet, but there is no change to report in values. 8¼ lbs. Shirtings are, however, in active demand, and the stock on the spot being very limited, first holders refuse to sell at current rates. The up-country buyers, who were operating more freely for two days after the termination of the Hooley holidays have, on account of the dullness of the home market, ceased to purchase, in consequence of which a smaller business is reported to have been done yesterday. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday:—

400	pieces	Grey Shirt. fine	40	in.	39	yds. 6 lbs. at Rs.	4 5 6
250	„	„	„	„	40	„ 39 „ 5½ „	4 1 0
1,000	„	„	„	„	40	„ 39 „ 6 „	4 4 6
500	„	„	„	„	40	„ 39 „ 8½ „	4 5 13 6
300	„	W. G. Prints	38	„	24	„ „ „	5 8 0
200	„	„	24	„	28	„ „ „	4 2 0
1,500	„	B. O. & W. Prts.	24	„	28	„ „ „	4 2 0
450	„	White Dhoties	44	„	4/10	„ „ „	2 1 6
1,000	„	Grey T. Cloth B. E.	29	„	24	„ „ „	2 9 6

COTTON.

The declining tendency of the Liverpool Market has rendered the market here very dull, and prices show a further decline of Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 per candy. As the arrivals continue on a liberal scale, the sellers are very willing to sell at the reduced rates, but in consequence of the purchasers being indisposed to buy freely, a smaller business has taken place yesterday. The following are our closing rates:—

New Oomrawuttee (Ready)	at Rs. 211	to Rs.	213
„ Akote	„	218 to „	220
„ Broach M. G. „	„	242 to „	243
„ Hingunghaut „	„	248	
„ Dhollera (May delivery)	„	210 to „	211

The undermen ioned purchases are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday:—

150	candies	New Broach M. G.	15 days	at Rs.	239
100	„	„	Ready	at „	242
100	„	Bhownuggur	1 month	at „	212
125	„	Khandeish	Ready	at „	200-203
100	„	„	„	at „	198
75	„	„	„	at „	202
100	„	„	„	at „	210
25	„	„ W. S.	„	at „	192
50	„	Akote F.P.B.	„	at „	225
50	„	„	„	at „	220
50	„	Neriad	„	at „	218½
100	„	Cutch	„	at „	196-200
50	„	Barsee	„	at „	212-13
50	„	Mawa	„	at „	218
25	„	„	„	at „	214
50	„	„	„	at „	215
100	„	Old Compt'n	„	at „	175

YARNS.

The market continues quiet, and prices remain barely maintained.

CALCUTTA.—15TH MARCH.

The following transactions were reported:—

—In Government Securities only small sums:—

4 per cents, at Rs. 101-14, 102-0 and 102-2.

4½ per cents. of 1883, at Rs. 103-14.

5½ per cents. at Rs. 110-4.

—In shares:—

Bank of Bengal shares, at Rs. 1,405.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—19TH MARCH.

London.—Cotton, Cases, Seeds: No ships.

Liverpool.—Iron Ships Cotton £2 10s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d. p. t.nl; Wooden Ships „ £2 10s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d. p.t.nl; Myrabolms & Coir bils £1 15s. 0d. to £2 0s. 0d. nl. Seeds £2 5s. 0d. nominal.

Havre ...—Cotton, Coffee: £2 17s. 6d. to £2 18s. 9d.

Overland Steamers—

Venice	£3 5s.
Trieste	£3 7s. 6d.
Liverpool	£3 5s. 0d.
Havre	£3 5s. to £3 7s. 6d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal	£2 15s. 0d. to £2 17s. 6d.
China ... Steamer Cotton	Rs. 7 per bale.
„ „ Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
„ Sailing Ships	Rs. 4½ per bale nominal.
Calcutta ...Salt	Rs. 4 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay	Rs. 22 and Calcutta Port charges.
Mauritius	Nothing doing.

ARRIVAL.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
19	Rustom (s)	Pead	Goa, March 17.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
19	Urbino (s)	Todd	Liverpool.
	Lady Allan	Riepenhausen	Liverpool.
	China	Mossman	Rangoon.
	Jane Pardew	Punch	Liverpool.
	Sir J. R. Carnac (s).	Raffin	Coast and Carwar.

The steamer Gresham, to Liverpool, was entered out for loading yesterday.

DAILY IMPORTS.—19TH MARCH.

FROM LONDON.

St. Olaf, s, 100 cases brandy, Bouneriaille and Sibille.
Palermo, 3 cases gin, J. Nowrojee.
Gresham, s, 3 886 bars iron, A. Sallemahomed.
Urbino, s, 50 casks zinc sheets, John S. Elmore and Co.; 4 cases candles, Aldridge Salmon and Co.
Violet, s, 3 cases copper sheets and 360 tiles, Ramchunder Malsdew and Co.
Pembrokeshire, 50 cases iron sheets, Ghellabhoy Khanbhoy; 30 bags corks, Pestonjee Nowrojee.

FROM GLASGOW.

America, s, 125 cases gingerwine, Dinshaw Sorabjee & Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Glaneuse, 12 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—19TH MARCH.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Royal Alexandra, 144 bales cotton, Canjee Lalljee; 400 bales cotton, Peel Cassels & Co.; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 300 bags galls, T. Dassoomull
Ellen Bates, 250 bales cotton, Ewart Latham & Co.; 200 bales cotton, H. Clarson and Co.; 200 bales cotton, R. L. King and Co.; 110 bales cotton, S. Tyebjee and Co.
Hannah Law, 100 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co.
John Adamson, s, 55 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co.; 450 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co.; 200 bales hemp, W. Nicol and Co.; 4,000 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.
Mathew Cay, s, 250 bales cotton, Nursee Kessowjee and Co; 129 bales cotton, Heerjee Nagsee and Co; 100 bales cotton, Runchordass Varjeevundass; 106 bales cotton, E. D. Sassoon; 35 bales cotton, David Sassoon & Co.; 314 bales cotton, Heerachund Khoosaldass; 100 bales cotton, G. Tippet and Co.; 120 bales cotton, P. Nagjee; 60 bales wool, M. Goculdass.
Atalanta, s, 100 bales cotton, Ewart Latham & Co.; 50 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 500 bundles galls, Soonderdass Mooljee.
Neera, s, 38 bales wool, Mooljee Jaitha; 66 bales wool, Dyall Ruttonsey; 100 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co.; 40 bales wool, Ramdass Vussonjee; 10 bales wool, Cullianjee Govindjee; 300 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manockjee and Co; 300 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart and Co; 600 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 75 bales cotton, G. Madowjee; 50 bales wool, D. Sassoon and Co.; 156 bales cotton, H. Nagsee and Co.
Alice Otto, s, 109 bales cotton, Muncookram Candass; 100 bales cotton, Bhimjee Girdhur; 100 bales cotton, Narrondass Pursotumdass; 46 bales wool, Nundram Bojraz; 50 bales wool, G. Vujaishunker; 498 bags wheat, D Echaram; 29 bales cotton, H. Gangjee.
Atholl, s, 29 tons old iron, Kajaram Narrondass; 430 bags linseed, M. Simpson and Co.
Violet, s, 360 bags linseed, Ralli Brothers.
Gresham, s, 800 bags wheat, Remington and Co.
Aretusa, s, 53 bales cotton, Hurnarain Manickram.
Sjaelland, s, 500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

America, s, 41 bales hides, Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy; 5 bales hides, Goolam Russool Cadurbhoy; 5 cases mother of pearl shells, C. N. Gomes and Co.; 12 cases gum, Solleman Salley; 1 bundle tortoise shell, C. M. Gomes and Co; 9 cases wax, Cow sjee Manockjee; 65 bales dry leaves, Rustomjee Curseejee; 4 bales hides, S Sallay; 17 bales hides, S. Darvesh; 17 cases gum and 22 cases olibanum, C. Heerjee; 4 bales hides and skins, H. Rogers.
Australia, s, 3 cases ivory, Forbes and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Hydaspes, s, 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 200 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.; 150 bales cotton, A. Blaschcck and Co.
Aretusa, s, 50 bales cotton, W. Nicol and Co.; 100 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co.; 50 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried and Co.; 24 bales cotton, G. Sigg and Co.
Aristocrat, s, 700 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Aristocrat, s, 400 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 50 bales cotton, G. Sigg and Co.
Hydaspes, s, 200 bales cotton, Jules Siegfreid-and Co.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Chester, s, 1,000 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Hilton Phillipson, s, 1,500 bales cotton, G. Tippet and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Hydaspes, s, 11 packages silk, Hajee Zanal Abadin.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 18.

Hatch, Colonel, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Poona.
Yaldwyn, Lieutenant, 6th Punjab Infantry, on sick leave, from Dehra Ismail Khan.
Pickering, Lieutenant, 48th Regiment, on leave, from Bellary.
Stewart, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal (Bengal) Engineers, on furlough, from Rawul Pindee.

MARCH 19.

Hall, Major, Royal Artillery, on sick leave, from Kirkee.
Lewis, Assistant Surgeon, 4th Hussars, to appear before a medical board, from Rawul Pindee.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 18.

Plunkett, Vet. Surgeon, on duty, to Ahmedabad.

MARCH 19.

Harris, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Mahableshwur.
Blair, Lieutenant-Colonel, 2nd Light Cavalry, on duty, to Deesa.
Seven, Captain, 25th B. N. I., on leave, to Europe.
Gordon, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Nusseerabad.
Howell, Lieutenant, 1st Punjaub Infantry, on duty, to Bunnoo.
Griffiths, Captain, 3rd Seikh Infantry, on furlough, to Europe.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	Arrive packet.
United Kingdom	Mar. 24	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	„ 21	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	„ 28	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
China	„ 25	4-30 P.M.	No. after packet.
Australia	April 5	4-30 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c	„ 11	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	„ 14	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.

MAILS FOR ZANZIBAR.

The following table of the steam packet service between Aden and Zanzibar, and *vice versa*, is published for general information. The service will be a monthly one in connection with mail steamers from England:—

Leave Bombay.	Arrive Aden.	Leave Aden.	Arrive Zanzibar.
April 14.	April 22.	April 25.	May 7.
May 12.	May 20.	May 23.	June 4.
Leave Zanzibar.	Arrive Aden.	Leave Aden.	Arrive Bombay.
April 12.	April 21.	April 24.	May 2.
May 10.	May 19.	May 22.	May 30.
June 7.	June 16.	June 19.	June 27.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails, which came into force from the 1st October, and will continue so until further notice:—

MAILS.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	At General Post Office. After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Kyatgoora, Nassick, Mummar, Sandgaum, Chalisgaum; and those from Bhosawul to Jubulpore and Bhosawul to Nagpore.	8 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Bhosawul only.	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	(5 P.M. of previous day.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, Deesan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	8-30 A.M.	10 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	12 NOON.	1-30 P.M.	11-30 A.M.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch.	4 A.M.	6 A.M.	(5 P.M. of previous days.
For ditto in Southern Concan, &c., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Ratnagherry	6 A.M.	...	(5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and banghy packets for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

LETTERS.—There are six deliveries in Bombay every day; at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 11-30 A.M., 4 P.M., and 5 P.M. The Inland Post goes out at 8-30 A.M., 12-30 P.M., 2 P.M., and 5 P.M. The Central Provinces, Punjaub 8 A.M., for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar, Poona, Southern Maratha and Madras Presidency at 8-30 A.M.; and for Scinde, Cutch, Kattywar, and Cutch at 4 A.M.; for the South Eastern line, as far as Poona, 12 noon. The Overland Mail for England leaves as far as Poona, 12 noon. The Overland and closes at 5-30 P.M. Dispatched every Monday evening at 7 o'clock, of extra postage till 7 o'clock at Apollo Bunder. Post-ge on inland letters not exceeding ½ tolah 2 annas, ½ tolah 4 annas, 1 tolah 8 annas, 1½ tolah 2 annas, not exceeding ½ tolah 2 annas; on foreign letters not exceeding ½ ounce via Brindisi 6 annas, 1 ounce Re. 1; via Southampton not exceeding ½ ounce 6 annas, 1 ounce 12 annas.

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THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers:—

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THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs	10	0 0
Per Copy	„	0	4 0

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OPEN on WEDNESDAY from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. to PURDA LADIES only; after that hour to Ladies or Families only. Admission—ONE RUPEE.

G. W. TERRY,
Member of Committee and Honorary Secretary.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION OF 1873.

ON VIEW, for THIS DAY ONLY, curious GOLD ORNAMENTS from Central Asia, WEAPONS and COOKING UTENSILS from the Punjaub, GOLD and SILVER from Yarkand, Khotan, Lhasa, &c.

G. W. TERRY,
Member of Committee and Honorary Secretary.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

VOYAGEUR.—Please accept the publisher's thanks for pointing out the error, which is being corrected. Errors occur at times in the best of Guides, Bradshaw's.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

WINTER.—March 15th, at Malabar Hill, the wife of C. A. Winter, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BEGBIE.—March 12th, at Kohat, the wife of R. F. Begbie, Esq., 3rd Punjab Infantry, of a son.

DEATHS.

DAVID.—March 3rd, at Glenvrans Estate, S. E. Wynaad, Jun'n Camelina, wife of Mr. J. David, aged 28 years, in child-bed.
EASTMENS.—March 9th, at Jeypore, suddenly, Mr. J. Eastmens, Telegraph Master.
STEVENS.—March 14th, at Umballa, the wife of W. Stevens, Executive Engineer, 2nd Division, Baree Doab Canal, Umritsar.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1873.

THE question of the supply of horses for our troops in India is now attracting the notice of the Government of Indian, for every year that passes by places us in greater difficulty to find strong, sound, and well-bred horses on which to mount our cavalry, gun-troopers, and police sowars. But the embarrassment is not confined to India and our Colonial stations, but it is also very largely felt in England. The Earl of Roseberry brought the subject before the House of Lords on the 20th of February last, and a select committee has been appointed to enquire into the whole matter connected with the supply, price, and breeding of horses in England. The action taken at home very strongly reminds us that it is high time that the matter was also taken up in earnest in Bombay. Good horses are daily getting dearer and more scarce in this Presidency, and weight carriers are hardly to be procured at any price. Indeed, the Government Remount Committee which assembles once or twice in the year at Bombay for the purpose of selecting horses are often forced into accepting weedy, weak, and ill-shaped animals, from the mere fact that others of a better class are not procurable now as formerly. Government, we believe, give a fixed price for their remounts, about Rs. 350 for chargers for European cavalry, Rs. 350 for native cavalry, and Rs. 250 for police horses. If really proper sized and serviceable animals could be procured for these sums, which are, however, higher priced than a few years ago, we think that Government would find a continuance of the present system extremely economical, but we are not satisfied with the stamp of horses which are now imported; and we think them dear at any price. This being so, we are involved in an enquiry as to the best means of ensuring annually a certain supply of remounts of a better description than we now receive, and this without paying an enhanced price. Many distinguished and able officers in this and other Presidencies have for years tried to solve this question, but each and all have left it as they found it, unanswered. Breeding-studs or horse-farms have all been proposed and tried. The experiments which were made have failed, the horses turned out no better, while to demonstration it was shown that their cost was more than quadruple. The usual argument is that if Government would undertake the breeding and rearing of horses, the profits now made by the original vendor in Arabia, by the purchaser on the coast, and by the commission dealer in Bombay, would all go into the coffers of Government. This argument appears reasonable in theory, but it is not possible to carry it out practically.

The cost of Government establishments ever runs away, not only with profits, but also with capital. There is no mercy for the revenues of Government, and its pocket is considered fair game for exorbitant charges. Suppose we tried in Bombay to breed four hundred horses every year at a Government yard, it is a well known fact that each would cost Government Rs. 2,500 before they were even placed for training in the riding-master's hand. Even if we only bred about two hundred—the usual number annually required for this Presidency—the cost would be enormous. Breeding even two hundred horses every year means maintaining 200 mares as well as the foals, and as the latter would be useless until they reached the age of four years, we should, after the first twelve months, always have some hundreds of mouths to feed at enormous cost, while they were too young to be remunerative and still unfit for Government service. In England, brood mares very nearly keep themselves, for they work for nine months while carrying their progeny, and are thus remunerative for that period; but in this country we could not find work for them, as bullocks do the ploughing and all the heavy draught. Then the cost of servants would be great, one man would only look after and exercise two, or at most three, horses, and in addition we should have grass-cutters to keep up. The charges for building, for grain, and for stable necessaries would run up such a heavy bill, that the Indian tax-payer would growl and murmur until the abolition of the stud department was secured.

The whole compass of the question rests upon the query, What would be the cost of breeding and rearing horses in India? and we in reply say that Government will never be able to put a horse upon a parade-ground for as low a sum as the Arab dealer from Aniza. But if this is really so, why do we not assist the Arab breeder? It is no new doctrine in horse-flesh that "the qualities of the sire or the dam descend from generation to generation." Arabia has still thousands of mares, and good ones also to breed from, though many have deteriorated, and if we kept a small staff of officers in Arabia to look after this important matter, with a good supply of good sires, we should soon improve the breed. We might contract with the owners of mares in that country, and thus secure the foals which our stallions beget. But while there are good mares it is also a fact that in Arabia they now very often breed from mares that are too old, and which often have bad qualities, are frequently worn out and suffering from disease. The worst stamp of horses in the Bombay market will make a price if he has pig's beauty, that is, youth, and bring from Rs. 200 to Rs. 400, and so "crossing" is carried on regardless of ailments, and defects, which may, and generally do, show in the foals. Again, an Arab will breed from a mare of two years old, and as her strength is not sufficient at such a tender age, the progeny is weak and sickly. Nothing has ever yet been done to improve the class of sires in Arabia. The usual argument is that an Arab breeder would not pay Rs. 5 for the services of the best English stallion, and that we could not afford to supply them for nothing. This is true, but the same Arab dealer would gladly accept such services gratis, and contract for the sale of the off-spring. The price of colts in Arabia would be much less than in Bombay, and if we had some agents there whose special business it should be to mark the foals soon after birth, and to watch them for two or three years, it would not be very possible to change them. If it be true that the valuable points in Arab horses are dying out, and that our need is so great that notwithstanding this deterioration we must still market for horseflesh in Arabia, it would not be a waste of money to lay out a certain sum of money annually in improving the breed of horses in the country from which we are forced to import our remounts, the more particularly if we could secure the stock for which we sent sires to produce. We are quite aware that contracts would be violated very frequently, and that the power and law of Arabia, if there is any of the latter in that wild country, would not be often on our side; still time, and honourable dealing on our part, would go a long way in winning the good feeling of the horsey tribes. The army must have horses, and we are bound to regard the question as one of very great moment to the State. If war broke out their price would at once go up; but this is not the worst phase of the matter. At present the dealers could not supply the demand that the march of 20,000 men or a less number would cause. The success of an army depends upon its power of speedy locomotion, and we must still depend upon horse-power for the carriage of stores, men, and guns. Railways are liable to be broken up by an enemy to be short of rolling-stock, and on a single line the transport of a large force for, say, one or two hundred miles, is not so much expedited by steam agency, as we are prone to believe, as starting and arriving, loading and unloading baggage waggons on a line of railway, occupies more time than is generally supposed.

If we had European settlers in our hills they might be encouraged to breed horses. We do not suppose they would succeed in life if they made horse-breeding alone their occupation, for the capital required would be far more than any one settler possibly possessed. Still, what with sheep-farming, and the growth of grain, horse-breeding might be carried on very successfully to a small extent, and natives would be encouraged to take to it likewise. It is a mistake to suppose that horses cannot be bred in India. Even in the most tropical parts of Hindostan, a well known writer says horses can be reared, and the size of the fossil remains of the horse, we are also informed by geologists, shows he was of goodly dimensions in this country in very remote years. Government should encourage Englishmen to breed horses in India; the natives would soon follow, and Asia might once more recover her fame for the possession of such valuable stock, for it should be remembered that it was in this quarter of the globe that horses were first used and domesticated.

The history of the horse is perhaps one of the most instructive pages of learning. 1,500 years before our Saviour was born, Youatt tells us that the horse was celebrated in war, and now nearly 19 centuries after that event he is still one of our chief agents in the deadly fight, and has a large share in settling the disputes of nations. The Prussians know his value, and they breed and cross until they obtain an animal fit to draw guns or carry mounted videttes over any country. They do not now depend upon commission stables, foreign countries, and the chance of picking up good horses on the vain and oftentimes ignorant opinion of army veterinary surgeons, who purchase frequently in a hurry, and give opinions without reflection and upon a very imperfect kind of knowledge.

The question in England as to how we are to obtain horses in future will now be quietly and very fully discussed, and we only wish that Earl Roseberry's motion in Parliament had been made wide enough to have included the subject of the supply of horses which the army in India has to accept. Truly our cavalry in India should be mounted on more lofty cattle than mere galloways. Pretty they look, and for light weights they do well enough, being often sure-footed; but when a man is mounted and carries his arms and his various trappings, he is far too heavy for a small Arab. Australian horses are of a better height, but they have no speed, their temper cannot be depended on, and they are more fit for draught than for the saddle. For artillery and drawing loads they are useful, but for other purposes we do not like them, and it should never be forgotten that the ordinary ration of grain and grass, enough to satisfy an Arab, would not be nearly sufficient for an Australian horse, and that the cost of keep would be a large item in the Commissariat accounts.

We would press on Government the absolute necessity of keeping up a stud of good stallions. Mr. Edmond Tattersall recently published a letter on this subject, and he reminded his readers that the German Government kept up no less than 1,600 stallions, and that this was the secret of the success of the German and Prussian cavalry. Austria too, he says, keep 4,000 sires. We literally neglect the entire matter, while our foreign neighbours give

BOMBAY.

THE TOWN HALL will play at the Exhibition to-day.

FALL OF A CHIMNEY.—On Tuesday an iron chimney, belonging to the Albert Mills, Parell, fell down, but fortunately no body was hurt.

STATE OF CROPS AT NERIAD.—The recent severe cold did much injury to the crops in the district of Neriad, and caused much loss to the ryots.

POONA CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE.—Mr. Manockjee Hormusjee Vuzifdar has been appointed vernacular teacher in the Poona Civil Engineering College.

TORTURE.—At the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, yesterday, one Mahomed Muddar, a buggy driver, was charged with cruelly torturing his horse, and was fined eight rupees.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A Coroner's jury was empannelled on Tuesday at 2nd Coomarwada Street concerning the death of one Limbajee Wittoba. The jury upon the evidence came to the conclusion that the man had died from heart disease.

ACCIDENT.—Part of the roof of a coach-house belonging to one Antone, and situated on the Breach Candy Road, fell on Tuesday, but fortunately nobody was hurt. The damage done to property is estimated at about Rs. 100.

THE MURDER AND ATTEMPTED SUICIDE BY A PARSEE.—The murder at Khetwady has created great sensation among the Parsee community. The children still lie in a precarious state at the Jamsetjee Hospital. The murderer is pronounced to be out of danger.

A REFRACTORY SEAMAN.—Mahomed Ally, a seaman of the ship Khedive, was charged before Mr. Connon on Tuesday with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do daty on board the ship, and was sentenced to a week's rigorous imprisonment.

GAMBLING.—Khimjee Hurryram and two others were yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with gaming with dice and money on the Masjid Bunder Road. They were convicted and each fined five rupees, with the alternative of a fortnight's imprisonment.

MURDER AT BORSAD.—We learn that a few days ago an Arab was murdered in the town of Borsad. The murdered Arab was a servant of the young Chief of Lunawada. This Arab with another sepoy was poisoned. The other man is living and accuses a jemadar of the crime.

A NOTED THIEF.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court a man named Mahomed Mirza, a noted thief, was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with stealing four pieces of silver and a small silver chain, the property of Mahadoo Mybattee. Prisoner was adjudged guilty and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

DANGER OF LOADING CHILDREN WITH ORNAMENTS.—A Mussulman named Mahomed Abdoola, residing at Old Bengalpoors, reported to the executive police that his child, aged about two and a half years, was missing having on its person ornaments worth Rs. 18. The child was subsequently found at the Chuckla without the ornaments.

A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.—Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday sentenced a man named Sallay Mahomed, a suspicious character, to pay a fine of Rs. 20, with the alternative of two months' rigorous imprisonment, for having in his possession an instrument for house breaking, and also for trespassing in the dwelling-house of one Sawuldas Himutram.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before the Senior Magistrate, a Parsee named Cursetjee Dinshaw was charged, at the instance of Mr. Constable Brewin, with driving a vehicle in a manner so rash and negligent as to indicate a want of due regard for the safety of others. Defendant pleaded guilty and was fined five rupees.

THEFT.—Yesterday a Goanese named Vincent De-Souza, a servant to Dr. Johnstone, residing at Malabar Hill, reported to the executive police that on Tuesday night his box was removed from his room to the compound in front of the bungalow, and from it was extracted a silver waist chain, a pair of trowsers, and twenty-eight rupees in cash. Enquiry is being instituted by the police into the matter.

A CASE UNDER THE NATIVE PASSENGERS ACT.—Mr. T. Jervis, Superintendent Customs Preventive Service, yesterday appeared before the Senior Magistrate, and obtained a summons against Captain Thomas Black, of the ship Cingalese, whom he charged with having on board his ship more than thirty passengers, being natives of Asia, embarked at Jeddo, being a port in the Red Sea, and not having touched at Aden.

IMPUDENT DACOITS IN TALOOKA WADEN.—A correspondent of the *Suryadaya* states that there is a gang of dacoits in talooka Waden, who do not rob with lighted torches by night, as is usually done by other dacoits, but enter a village in the day time in an open manner and levy black-mail on the inhabitants. On their departure from the scene of their crime they fire a gun, which, the people say, is a warning to them not to inform the authorities of the affair lest they should have a severer visitation from the dacoits.

DISTURBANCE BY CABULEERS AT SATTARA.—We observe that a few days ago some regimental Cabulees at Sattara assaulted the son of a pensioned subedar. When these Cabulees learnt that the man they had beaten had laid a criminal information against them, seven of them went in search of the complainant intending to give him a second drubbing, but not finding the object of their search, they attacked and severely beat the pensioned subedar, who is lying very ill in the hospital in consequence of the injuries received.

IRREGULAR POSTAL DELIVERIES.—On Monday evening the mail train from Bombay did not arrive in Poona until some time after 10 P.M.—more than an hour after it was due. There have been several irregularities of late in the receipt of letters and papers from Calcutta: these have reached us in the morning instead of on the previous evening.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE REGATTA.

H. E. the Governor has now, we learn, signified his intention of being present at the regatta of the Yacht Club on the 5th proximo. The lists are filling fast, and we are glad to learn that the Bombay Boat Club are cordially co-operating and will have rowing matches. The Admiral commanding the East Indian station, who is a vice-patron of the Club, is expected to arrive before the Regatta, so that the Navy may yet take part in the sports. The yachts in the several races will each be given the time she is allowed at starting this year, so that the winning boat of each race will be at once recognisable by the spectators as she comes in. Ladies and gentlemen are to be invited to a handsome pavilion in the Dockyard, from 5 to 7 o'clock, where there will be light refreshments and a band. The members of the Yacht Club are to dine together after the Regatta, and the cups will be presented to the winners at the dinner. The cups this year are comparatively small to what they will be next year, for some handsome ones have already been promised.

THE RECENT WIFE MURDER AT CAMATEEPOORA.

An adjourned inquest was held yesterday by Dr. Blaney, Deputy Coroner, at the Morgue, Camateepoora, concerning the death of Jambee, a Mahang woman, who was murdered by her husband on Monday last at Camateepoora.

Abdoolahoo Emamkhan said—I am a policeman, and do duty at Foras Road. At about 10-15 A.M. on Monday, the 17th instant, I was going my round along the New Foras Road, and when I got near the central road, Camateepoora, I heard an alarm of many people shouting, and ran to the spot. When I arrived on the spot, where the crowd was, I saw the man here present, Roopa Hybuttee, cast away something, and as he was walking away at a quick pace I arrested him. Before I saw Roopa Hybuttee throw something away from his hand I saw the deceased lying on the road, struggling and bleeding copiously from the mouth. I asked Roopa with what instrument he had struck the deceased, and he pointed out a knife that was lying on the road. I picked up the knife and found that the blade was broken. The broken piece was lying on the road about two feet from the other part. There was no blood on the knife when I picked it up. I do not know whether the blade smelt of blood. There was a blood stain on the right hand of Roopa on the outer surface between the base of the index finger and the wrist. This stain was only a sprinkling. The knife which I picked up was found lying about three paces from the body of the deceased. Dr. Sydney Smith, Surgeon to the Coroner, who had made a *post mortem* examination of the body, found two wounds about three-quarters of an inch long on the right side of the chest; both of these wounds were superficial. There was another wound, also three-quarters of an inch long, under the nipple of left breast. This wound, Dr. Smith found, had penetrated the heart. The bag of the heart was full of blood and the lung was wounded. Witness is of opinion that the cause of death was punctured wound of the heart. Such an injury would have been inflicted by the knife before the Court.

After some further evidence Dr. Blaney adjourned the case for further enquiry till Wednesday, the 26th inst.

HIGH COURT.—20TH MARCH.

[Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.]

LONG CAUSES.

401-71—Jefferson and Payne—Chubildas Lulloobhoy v. Arthur Travers Crawford—Leathes and Crawford.

451-71—Mr. C. Peile—The Secretary of State in Council, &c., v. Chubildas Lulloobhoy—Jefferson and Payne.

5-72—In person—Ramjee Bhoga and another v. The Hon. M. Nathoobhoy and others—Manisty and Fletcher.

6-72—In person—Ramjee Bhoga and another v. Khimjee Withul and another—In person.

7-72—Thacker and Chalk—Ludwig Adolph B. v. Gokuldas Cullianjee—Shapurjee and Thakurdas.

8-72—Manisty and Fletcher—Kureembhoy Khutao v. Rahimbhoy Hubibbhoy and another—Dallas and Lynch.

9-72—Jefferson and Payne—Mahomedally Jewakhan v. Hajee bin Meya bin &c. and others—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

12-72—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Khetsey Oobhaya and another v. Cooversey Khetsey and another—Thacker and Chalk.

14-72—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Richard Latham an others v. Lalljee Ludha and others—C. Tyabjee.

15-72—Keir, Prescot and Winter—The Central Bank of W. India v. Archibald Thomson and others—No appearance.

16-72—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Bappoo Sagoo Naiquin v. Casee Naiquin—Jefferson and Payne.

23-72—Jefferson and Payne—Eduljee Burjorjee v. Pallonjee Jamsetjee—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

26-72—J. Gopall—Anunta Babarao v. Baghoba Crustnajee and another—Tyabjee.

31-72—Dr. Dallas (for pauper)—Nunnoo Moya bin, &c v. Motiram Sobhagram—No appearance.

32-72—Dr. Dallas (for pauper)—Chatoo Meya Mohomed, &c., v. Motiram Sobhagram—No appearance.

33-72—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Hajee Esmail Hajee, &c., v. Hajee Moosa Sajan and others—Shapurjee & Thakurdas.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GIBBS.]

LONG CAUSES.

28-71—Tyabjee—The Hon A R Scoble and others v Cazee Mahomed Hoosein, &c.—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile, and Prescot and Winter.

778-71—Jefferson and Payne—Joachim Ischudo v Framjee Ardasir Davur—J Gopal.

45-72—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Anton Pokorney v Framjee Ardasir Davur—J Gopal.

73-72—Jefferson and Payne—Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy v Dwarkadas Vussonjee—No appearance.

74-72—Jefferson and Payne—Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy v. Kuttonsey Mooljee—Dallas and Lynch.

77-72—Tyabjee—Hajee Oosman Hajee, &c, v Naron Ghela and another—No appearance.

321-71—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Bai Mehrbai widow v Khoja Allybhoy S.—Manisty and Fletcher.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.]

264-71—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—William London, Esq., v Damodhur Hurjeevun—Manisty and Fletcher.

674-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Henry Manisty and another v Gunputrao Pandoorung—No appearance, and another v Gunputrao Pandoorung—No appearance, and Thakurdas (settled).

586-71—Dallas and Lynch—Captain Abraham Engrand v Peerbhoy Assur—Shapurjee and Thakurdas.

88-72—Manisty and Fletcher—Chunda Ramjee v Joharimal Dulsookroy—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.

93-72—Prescot and Winter—Doopa Heerjee and others v Cowasjee Nowrojee.

94-72—Jefferson and Payne—Mahomed Ali Mulkoodeen v Mahomed Said Moolla—Shapurjee and Thakurdas.

97-72—Dallas and Lynch—Vishnoo Ramchunder v Maria Conceeao de Souza.

102-72—Garud—Bhugwandas Munmohundas and others v Munmohundas Davidas and others—Shapurjee and Thakurdas.

108-72—Jefferson and Payne—Dewraj Peerbhoy v Khan Mahomed Dharamsey—Dallas and Lynch.

109-72—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Abba Hajee Esmail and others v Abba Tara and others—Judge.

116-72—Chalk and Turner—Parsoomul Lucheeram v Jumnabai, widow, and another—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

117-72—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Mahomed Adam v Sayed Ismail bin, &c, and another—Tyabjee.

823-71—Prescot and Winter—Candass Shewaklall, v the Commissioner of Custom—Mr. Hearn.

[Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT and the Hon. Mr. Justice Green.]

APPEALS FOR JUDGMENT.

883-68—Jefferson and Payne—Hoosunbhoy Goolam Hoosein and another v Richard Willis and others—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen.

TO SPEAK TO MINUTES OF DECREE.

491-71—C. Tyabjee—Pestonjee Merwanjee Taback v Maneckbai widow and others—Chalk and Turner.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

Motions.

LONG CAUSES.

70-72—Dallas and Lynch—Sailoon Essoojee v Solomon Daniel P &c—Leathes and Crawford.

715-71—Jefferson and Payne—Nagindass Hurjeevundass and others v Bymohundass Girdhurdass—Prescot and Winter.

774-71—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Peerjee Mahaojee and others v. Kanjee Megjee—Manisty and Fletcher.

125-72—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Bhimjee Gopaldass and another v Bhimjee Purshotam—Manisty and Fletcher.

136-72—Mody—Shapoorjee Hosungjee v Ahmed Moosajee and others—Shapurjee and Thakurdass.

131-72—S. Garud—Ruveecurn Dhirajram v. Sitaram Haridass and others—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen.

133-72—Leathes and Crawford—Waljee Oomersey v Soonderjee Govindjee—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

137-72—Macfarlane and Skipsey—The Reverend Nicolas Silva v Gabriel Fernandes and others—Dallas and Lynch; Hearn, Cleveland and Peile; and Rimington, Hore and Langley.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.S. MEMPI, from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay on Monday, the 17th instant.

THE RUBATTINO CO.'S S.S. INDIA, after having completed her repairs at Aden, left that port for Suez and onwards on the 17th instant.

THE S.S. SIR J. R. CARNAC, 51 tons, Captain E. C. Raffin, sailed yesterday for Coast and Carwar with a general cargo and twenty-five deck passengers.

THE BARQUE CLAVERHOUSE, 405 tons, Captain F. G. Stracher, arrived in harbour on the 18th instant from Mauritius (January 28th) with a cargo of 7,667 bags sugar. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Hajee Mahomed Sedick.

THE S.S. RUSTOM, 51 tons, Captain W. Pead, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Goa (March 17th) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Rev. H. Carvalho, Mr. Gomes, and eighty-five deck passengers from different ports.

THE S.S. URBINO, 1,229 tons, Captain Henry Todd, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via the Suez Canal with a cargo of 7,239 bales cotton, 253 bales wool, 400 cwts. galls, 200 cwts. horns, and the following passengers:—Colonel and Mrs. Andrew, Captain and Mrs. J. Griffiths and two children, Captain and Mrs. H. M. Scriven and infant, and Mr. A. Rigby.

THE following passengers proceeded by the s.s. Java, which left Calcutta on Thursday, the 13th instant, for Coast Ports and Bombay:—Mr. W. Alpine, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Green, Mr. T. C. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Hunter and child, Miss Geary, and Mr. Geary, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Lumsden and three children, Mr. Scallan, Mr. C. Low, and Mrs. A. Watson and child.

MARINE DISASTERS IN 1872.—According to the *Bureau Veritas* there were 2,682 sailing vessels totally lost during last year. Of this number 1,310 were British, 239 French, 222 German, 211 American, 194 Norwegian, 103 Dutch, 78 Italian, 71 Swedish, 57 Danish, 44 Greek, 42 Russian, 33 Spanish, 19 Austrian, 18 Portuguese, four Turkish, four Brazilian, four Belgian, three Chilian, two Nicaraguan, two Argentine, one each belonging to Guatemala, Mexico, Salvador, and Peru, and 19 whose nationality is unknown. In 1872 there were also lost 244 steam vessels. Of these 142 were British, 56 American, 11 Spanish, eight German, six French, four Brazilian, three Dutch, three Norwegian, two Russian, two Swedish, and one each belonging two Portugal, Peru, Uruguay, the Argentine Republic, and Guatemala.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.		MARCH.	LOW WATER.	
Time.	Height.		Time.	Height.
H. M.	FT. IN.		H. M.	FT. IN.
2 11 m	3 10	Thur. day 20	8 44 m	5 8
3 30 a	3 11		9 14 a	1 5
4 45 m	2 9	Friday 21	9 31 m	5 2
4 13 a	3 5		10 13 a	0 7
5 34 m	2 1	Saturday 22	10 33 m	4 10
5 52 a	3 2		11 38 a	0 2
6 1 m	1 7	Sunday 23	11 59 m	4 8
7 20 a	3 6		.....	.....
7 5 m	1 8		1 27 m	0 9
8 47 a	4 7	Monday..... 24	8 44 m	5 8
8 42 m	2 9		2 50 m	2 5
9 39 a	5 9	Tuesday..... 25	2 57 a	5 5
9 45 m	4 3		3 83 m	4 0
10 21 a	6 8	Wednesday ... 26	3 55 a	6 2

Moon—Last Quarter, 22nd, 3h. 9m. a.m.

THE INSOLVENCY COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE RUTTONJEE EDULJEE BOTTLEEWALLA.

Mr. Taylor, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Skipsey, on behalf of the Official Assignee, moved for a direction that the monies and goods belonging to the insolvent, which are now in the hands of Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, and Co, and Messrs. Fleming and Co., of London, are assets which should be made divisible among the creditors of the insolvent. Ruttonjee Eduljee was adjudicated an insolvent on the 30th September 1872, before which date he had made large consignments of pearls to Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, and Co., and Messrs. Fleming and Co., the corresponding houses in Bombay being Sir Charles Forbes and Co. and Messrs. W. Nicol and Co. The value of the consignments amounted to about £30,000; and of this a large sum is claimed by Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, and Co. On the 23rd September 1872, one Essa Calipha gave notice to Messrs. Forbes and Co. that he had a lien on the pearls, a large quantity of which had been assigned by insolvent to him before his adjudication in insolvency. The insolvent absconded to Damaun, and the news having gone to England, the Agra Bank and the Chartered Australia Bank got attachments from the Lord Mayor's Court and attached the pearls and monies in the hands of Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, and Co. Essa Calipha then filed a bill in Chancery to restrain the other parties from getting possession of the pearls and monies, on the ground, as above stated, that they had been assigned to him by insolvent. Thus the matter, as far as was known, stood at present. Under these circumstances, the Official Assignee, in whom the insolvent's estate has been vested, applied for a direction that the surplus monies and pearls in the hands of Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, and Co. are divisible among the creditors. The assignment to Essa Calipha was, said the learned counsel, made on the eve of an insolvency which had become notorious, and could not be allowed to operate.

The Commissioner said whatever property there was in the hands of Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, and Co., they had first their own lien upon it; next was the lien of the Banks; and lastly, there was the question between the Banks and Essa Calipha, who but for the Banks would have probably got hold of the monies and pearls. The Commissioner said he might send a copy of the vesting order to the Bankruptcy Court at home and request the Court to assist the Official Assignee, or his agent there, in recovering the assets. Further than that he could not do; and as this was an entirely novel proceeding, he should consult the Chief Justice before he directed a letter to be sent to the Official Assignee of the Bankruptcy Court.

RE NAVALCHUND ODEYCHUND.

Mr. Marriott, instructed by Messrs Prescot and Winter, on behalf of an opposing creditor, said he had obtained some days ago for an order that the discharge of the insolvent should be set aside and the matter of his petition be re-opened on the ground of insolvents tampering with and suppressing his books, concealment of property, and making away with property of very considerable value. It would be necessary to have translations made and for that purpose the learned counsel asked for a postponement of the case.

Mr. Lang, on behalf of the insolvent, opposed the application, of which his client had received no notice. The opposing creditor has had ample time already.

The Commissioner adjourned the matter for a fortnight. The opposing creditor was directed to furnish insolvent with the names of his witnesses in order that no further delay might occur.

RE MANECKLAL KESSOWLAL.

Mr. B. M. Waglé, on behalf of insolvent, applied for further time to file the schedule. The usual time had already expired. The Commissioner granted leave to file a fresh petition.

RE HAJEE SEEDICK HAJEE GOOL MAHOMED.

Mr. Taylor, instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore and Langley, on behalf of two execution creditors, opposed the insolvent's application for an interim order, on the ground that he had made false entries in his books and was making away with his property. The ground of opposition was not sustained, and the Commissioner granted insolvent an interim order.

RE PAUL FRANCIS GOMES.

Mr. Lang, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for a rule absolute to withdraw the petition, the insolvent having settled with his creditors. The liabilities were Rs. 80,621, and the bad assets Rs. 6,225. There was no opposition, and the application was granted.

RE PESTONJEE BEJONJEE.

Mr. Lang, on behalf of Dyabhoy Lukhmidas, applied for leave to file grounds of opposition.

Mr. Budroodin, on behalf of insolvent, opposed the application on the ground that the opposing creditor has had time since the 26th February last to file his grounds of opposition and had not done so, nor did he show a sufficient reason for not doing so. The second hearing was to come on that day, and it would be a great hardship upon insolvent if the application were granted.

The Commissioner said he saw no reason for granting the application; and the case must come on in its turn. His Lordship noticed, however, that out of liabilities amounting to Rs. 1,08,370, the debts in Bombay were only Rs. 24,000, the remaining being those in the mofussil. The insolvent could get his discharge from the Bombay debts only.

The insolvent's case was heard after some time, and he was granted a discharge from his Bombay debts.

PETITIONS DISMISSED.

The petitions of Jane Woodhall and Bapoojee Wittojee, who did not appear, were dismissed.

DISCHARGES.

Discharges were granted in the course of the day to several insolvents, whose names and liabilities were as follows:—Nagoojee Vittoojee, a muceadum, Rs. 2,086. Ameeroodin Mamapro, a clerk, Rs. 2,166. Nasizo Vendeibide, a writer, Rs. 386. Heero Dhondoo, a fitter, Rs. 1,215. Pandoo Sonoo Taloo, a fitter, Rs. 548. Pestonjee Bejonjee, a merchant, liabilities Rs. 1,08,370, and bad assets Rs. 3,192. Koober Bhuggah, a tailor, Rs. 1,684. Pandoo Heeroo, a labourer, Rs. 757. Mucoond Bhickajee, a cultivator, Rs. 2,982. Junardhun Hurrichund, a carpenter Rs. 1,107. Memon Lutib Essa, a dealer in sundry articles, Rs. 1,035. Lukhmidas Runchordas, a writer, Rs. 3,205. Bomanjee Hormusjee, a cooper, Rs. 826. Hormusjee Sorabjee, a priest, Rs. 2,400. Cowasjee Rustomjee, a tent merchant, Rs. 2,659. Dadabhoy Cursetjee, Rs. 1,900. Baba Moreshwur, a priest, Rs. 1,580.

INDIAN ITEMS.

COLONEL HAUGHTON, C.S.I., Commissioner of Kooch Behar, has left India on two years' leave.

ABDUL KADIR, late head clerk in the Collectorate of Purneah, has been found guilty on two charges of embezzling Government money, and, a previous conviction having been proved against him, was sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000. The prisoner has still to be tried on other charges.

To eat heartily at a meal is universally considered a compliment to the host, but in most places etiquette forbids the guest to take away the remains. At Ahmedabad, however, it has been considered the right thing among natives for a guest to eat his utmost and pocket the rest; but on a recent occasion mine host departed from the usual custom and had the guests searched by the police before retiring from the scene! Since then everybody who gives a dinner employs a chowkeedar to watch his friends.

THE YARKAND ENVOY was entertained at breakfast, on Friday morning last, by the Hon'ble Moulvee Abdul Latif Khan, Bahadoor, at his house at Toltollah, where a number of respectable and learned Mahomedan gentlemen were invited. The Envoy, we hear, was much gratified at the attention and courtesy shown to him by the leaders of Mahomedan society in Calcutta, and at the opportunity afforded him of conversing with learned Mahomedans on literary and other subjects, as he is himself an Arabic and Persian scholar of some distinction.—*Englishman.*

THE CHAMBA RAJ.—If certain rumours we have heard regarding late doings of the present incumbent of the Chamba Raj are true, it seems probable that the Government will have an opportunity of rectifying a grave injustice, without the inconvenience of eating their own orders, by installing in the Raj Suchet Singh, the man who according alike to Hindu law, the usage of the State, and the appointment of the former Raja, should have succeeded to it in the first instance, but who was excluded by a narrow construction of the letter of a carelessly worded sunnud. In the entire Punjab there is probably not a single competent person who does not feel that an egregious wrong was done when the half-brother of the late Raja was preferred to the whole brother and Raja elect; while it is notorious that far from there being any personal considerations to extenuate the injury, the very opposite was the case.—*Ibid.*

THE PROPOSAL FOR A ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN AT CALCUTTA—A special meeting of the Council and Natural History Committee of the Asiatic Society was held on Saturday morning for the purpose of considering M. Schwendler's scheme for the establishment of a Zoological Garden in Calcutta, and it was resolved, after considerable discussion, that the Council of the Asiatic Society should again record their opinion as to the great advantage to the science of Natural History and to the public generally which would result from the establishment in Calcutta of a Zoological Garden. It was also further resolved that a Sub-Committee should be requested to institute enquiries, and report on the feasibility of Mr. Schwendler's scheme, or any other which might give promise of a successful result, specially directing their attention to the feasibility of obtaining sufficient permanent income for the support of the garden. The report to be submitted within a fortnight.—*Ibid.*

COFFEE ESTATES IN CEYLON.—The ups and downs of coffee planting were well exemplified by a Fiscal's sale which took place in Kandy last month. All the coffee estate property and forest land belonging to the Comtessee de la Rochefoucauld, to the extent of 4,100 acres, about one-half thereof being under cultivation, was brought to the hammer and knocked down to Mr. Subonadiere, on behalf of Mr. John Boustead, London, for £58,000, or an average of some £14 10s. an acre. It is hard to reconcile this price with the fancy sums recently paid for forest land in Dimbula and Dickoya, £7 and £8 per acre.

ORDEAL BY FIRE.—It is stated that the barbarous custom of determining the guilt or innocence of a person by means of a fiery ordeal, is still practised in Oodeypore. The Rao of Kurapore the other day caused a person of the cultivator caste, who was suspected to be in league with a dacoit, to prove his innocence by holding a red hot ploughshare in both hands, after four or five popul leaves tied over with thread had been placed in them. According to the ceremony he had to repeat the following words with his face towards the sun:—"Thou sun-god, if I am actually guilty of the crime, punish me; if not, let me escape unscathed from the ordeal." The native paper which is responsible for the above, states that the person subjected to the ordeal suffered no injury!

TOO CLEVER BY HALF.—An uncle in Oudh wanted to defraud his nephew, who was his partner in business. A faithful servant, however, threatened to bring the matter to the notice of the nephew, who was at the time absent elsewhere. The uncle was anxious that the troublesome servant should be called away to a distance before the nephew's return—and (says the *Pioneer*) decided to murder *the servant's father* (!) who was living at a remote village. The services of two *budmashes* were engaged for the purpose, and they were sent to the house of the father, where they met with a good reception on the supposition that they brought news of the distant son. They managed, however, to introduce arsenic in the meal of the father, who died immediately after partaking of the food. But it was not long before the conspiracy was found out, and the miscreants confessed to their guilt. The uncle on hearing of the confession also poisoned himself.

STEEPLECHASING AT MEERUT.—A match was run between General Travers's *Billy* and Mr. Collins's (Meerut) *Navarino* for equal sums of Rs. 500; the latter won easily, as was expected. Yesterday, the 11th inst., the steeplechase came off. The running was very good. This season's meet might have passed without the least gloomy association (except, of course, with those whose previously moderate means are much more so now by sums lost honestly though foolishly) being remembered, but for an accident which befell Dr. Burns, of the Futtyghur Detachment, 85th Regiment. He was running a steeplechase on a horse (which was not thoroughly trained, I hear), which when near the winning post fell, striking the turf violently with its breast and throwing and rolling on its rider. Dr. Burns was taken off the course as soon as possible, when it was found that although he had received a severe shaking, there were no internal injuries. One of his arms was broken and his face badly cut.—*Delhi Gazette correspondent.*

COMPETITION.—When the competition system was first introduced, fears used to be expressed that the natives of India would not be slow to discover the new men to be inferior in social position and breeding to their predecessors of Haileybury, and that their respect for the Civil Service would undergo a serious diminution in consequence. We never attached much importance to the apprehension. But some remarks lately made to us by a Native Chief show that ears may take the place of eyes in such matters, and deserve to be repeated for the cleverness with which they were made to convey a double sarcasm, if not for the truth they contain. Smarting under an injustice he felt to have been inflicted on him, the Chief in question launched out into a bitter invective on the degeneracy of the modern hakim. This he attributed to the new system of patronage, combined with the introduction of learning into our jails. "The Sirkar," he said, "is no longer satisfied with punishing thieves and vagabonds as formerly. It must also educate them. The consequence is, that a man first steals, then goes to jail and is placed in the hands of the schoolmaster, who turns him out in proper form for the competitive examination. He goes up and passes; becomes, in a few years, a Collector or Commissioner, and may finally be Lieutenant-Governor of a province. The result is what you see illustrated in my case; no man's rights are worth an hour's purchase."—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

A THIEVING CHOWKIDAR.—The writer of "The Week" in the *Englishman's* Saturday evening journal says—Your remarks on the case of Minesar Pandit v. Binda Tewari, reported in last Wednesday's *Englishman*, remind me of a little incident that came under my notice some days ago. It is a simple story, devoid of any sensational interest, and about humble people; but I often wish we had a chronicle of similar simple stories. There might then be some chance for the reign of justice and truth. One day last month, then, a European sailor, probably in a state of semi-intoxication, lay down against the wall of a house in H —— Lane, in the Northern Division of the Town, and after a short time fell asleep. Two of the guardians of the public peace were watching him from a distance, as the vulture watches his prey. When they had made sure that he was quite helpless, and that no one was observing them, they separated. One took his stand up a lane nearly opposite the spot where the sailor was lying, while the other, stealthily approached the victim, and after again looking round to see that no one was near, deliberately rifled his pockets. He, however, did not forget that he was a chowkidar and had a duty to perform; and to enable him to do this without risk, he, after getting thus far, rejoined his comrade in the lane, and made over to him the contents of the poor sailor's pockets. Thus prepared, he returned and roused the sailor, who staggered to his feet, looked stupidly around him for a moment, and then appreciating one-half of what had happened, in true sailor-fashion shook hands with the chowkidar, swore he was a good fellow, and taking a handful to pice out of his pocket proceeded to reward him for his kindness. After going on a few steps, the thought seems to have struck him that he might as well examine his pockets more carefully, and finding that where there had been lately five rupees, there was now only one, Jack turned round and boldly accused the chowkidar of the theft. Being perfectly sure that no one had seen him, and knowing that the money was safely disposed of, the chowkidar challenged Jack to search him, and the latter would probably have been convinced of his innocence had not two Parsee ladies, who had watched the whole drama through the jhilmils above, unable any longer to restrain their indignation, conquered their fear of European sailors and chowkidars, and in the best broken English they could command, told him the real truth. The result was that the sailor insisted on the chowkidar accompanying him to the thanna, while, at the same moment, the husband of one of the ladies who had watched the whole affair, coming up, was persuaded by her, much against his better judgment, to go after them, and support the sailor's statement. Now here was a case in which one would have thought a European inspector would at least think it worth while to hear both sides of a story, and in which unimpeachable evidence could have been obtained of the real facts of the matter. But what happens? The chowkidar on getting to the thanna forestalls the sailor with a false charge against him. When the witness referred to is about to state what he had heard from the wife and her friend, the chowkidar turns to the inspector, and says, 'Sahib, this man is a notorious budmash;' half a dozen other voices are immediately raised in corroboration of this statement, and the inspector, instead of listening to the witness, turns him out of the thanna with an oath. What was the end of the case between the chowkidar and the sailor, history recordeth not. Probably he was sentenced the next day by the magistrate for being drunk and disorderly. So wags the world."

EMIGRATION FROM SWITZERLAND.—The *Swiss Times* says that,—"The question of emigration continues to become of more and more importance in Switzerland. The members who leave this country for foreign lands are increasing yearly. We announced a few days ago that the people of the Canton Glarus had suggested to the Government the purchasing of a large tract of land in America to be sold in lots to emigrants; this question will be put to the popular vote at the next Landsgemeinde. A few days ago a Grisons paper announced the fact that some 50 persons, young and old, left a single commune in that Canton for America, and remarked that their departure deprived the Canton of something like 100,000 francs. The *Bund* or *Tagblatt* attributes this continually augmenting rate of emigration in a measure to the laws with reference to woods, meadows, and 'alps,' which have become more and more absolute during the last 20 years. Advices from Valais indicate the existence of a similar condition of things in that Canton. Hundreds of persons have taken their departure for the new world—for the most part to South America—during the past three months."

A ROW BETWEEN THE CALCUTTA ATTORNEYS AND SOLICITORS.

A MOST unseemly squabble has taken place between the Barristers and Attorneys in Calcutta. It would appear that some of the latter have not behaved quite so gentlemanly as perhaps they ought to, the ungentlemanly behaviour being that they do not think it necessary to pay the former amount of fees that they note on their briefs, and consequently the members of the Bar, or at least some of them, have found it difficult to trust some of the members of the other branch of the legal profession. As it is derogatory to the Bar to have recourse to legal measures to recover their fees from defaulters, the Barristers have held a meeting, at which it was decided that if any Attorney failed to pay the fees of a Barrister, we presume within a reasonable period, he should be written to by two members of the Bar, appointed for the purpose, and told that until he paid the fees no briefs would be taken from him, and his name be posted as a defaulter in the Bar Library. But it would also appear that, while there are some Attorneys who may have a somewhat forgetful memory in the matter of fees payable to Barristers, there are also some Barristers who have as bad a memory in the matter of fees which have been paid to them, and the Attorneys, nothing daunted, have, at a meeting, passed the following resolution:—

"If any member of the Bar shall, after receiving a brief and a fee for such brief, fail to attend to the case at the hearing, and neglect to return the fee, the Attorney by whom the brief and fee were delivered to such member of the Bar, may send a confidential statement of the matter of complaint to two members of the Association who may be appointed for that purpose, and who should thereupon give notice to such member of the Bar requesting him to return the fee, and the Librarian shall cause such Barrister's name to be posted in the inner room of the Attorneys' Library, and the same shall remain so posted until the amount of the fee be returned."—*Calcutta Mercury.*

"SPECTATOR'S NOTES."

THE *Gibraltar Chronicle* relates a story which might have given a hint to Edgar Poe or Coleridge. The Dio Gratia, British ship, on 5th December, fell in with an American brigantine, the Mary Celeste, in lat. 38·20 N., and long. 17·15 W. The master boarded her, and found her abandoned, from no apparent cause. She was perfectly sound, had suffered from no storm, a small phial filled with oil being found perpendicular, and nothing whatever had been injured. A sword which was in the cabin was found to be smeared with blood, the top-gallant rail had marks on it of blood, and both bows of the vessel had been cut with some sharp instrument. The captain's effects were of value, and there had been a lady and child on board. It is not mentioned whether the boats were gone, but the theory would seem to be that the crew, or part of them, murdered the captain, ran the vessel towards the Azores, and escaped in the boats, carrying off the lady and child with them.

MR. CHARLES READE is a great deal too sensitive. He recently produced a drama called "Shilly Shally," founded on Mr. Trollope's novel, "Ralph the Heir," and as there are vulgar people in it, he makes them use vulgar sayings. None of them, as reported, are really gross, though of course an actor can make anything gross he pleases; but Mr. Lee, a critic on the *Advertiser*, was extremely shocked, chiefly, it would seem, at one of the oldest proverbs in the language, "He must marry her in her smock." He accordingly called the play indecent, and Mr. Reade, who has rather a mania on the subject of "prurient prudes," suspects "combinations" against him, and does not understand the genuine Philistine, brought an action for libel. The jury gave him a verdict, which was right, and £200, which was a good deal too much, as after all, critics ought to be allowed to be over-nice and squeamish, if they like. That is a failure of the intellect rather than an offence. A member of the Croydon School Board the other day denounced a proposal for hanging up the Commandments in the school rooms, on the ground that the Seventh was so improper and suggested such bad ideas. Would Mr. Reade, in Mr. Spottiswoode's place, have indicted him for libel, or have let him alone, as a man too stupid to be worth notice.

THE Yankees are beginning to fight over the Geneva spoil, and General Butler appears to advise that what United States counsel claimed as damages for individual ship-owners should now be admitted

BOTH SIDES.

(Vanity Fair.)

THIS is intended as an easy "coach" for those idle people who cannot make out "what it is all about," and as a simple abstract of the avowed arguments used on both sides of current questions. Well-informed persons are warned off.

SHOULD A MAN MARRY HIS DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER?

Sir T. Chambers and Mr. Anderson, as spokesmen of 126 Members of the House of Commons, say "Yes," because—	Mr. Beresford-Hope, Sir H. Selwin-Ibbetson, and Mr. Heygate, as spokesmen of 87 Members of the House of Commons, say "No" because—
1. When the Act of 1835, which first made these marriages illegal, was passed, Lord Lyndhurst distinctly promised that the evil should be corrected.	1. The law at present lays down an intelligible principle—that a man and woman by marrying assume each other's relationships
2. "In every country in the civilised world except the United Kingdom these marriages are allowed among Protestants and Roman Catholics. And in England no one wants to marry his aunts or his nieces."	2. "We have a higher morality than the Continent," and "in every country in Europe where these marriages are tolerated men may also marry their aunts and nieces."
3. "The Legislature has no right to impose restrictions on marriage merely upon the ground of expediency"; and all arrangements based upon social grounds are conjectural.	3. "Fœcunda culpæ secula nuptias Priorum inquinavere, et genus, et domos. Hoc fonte derivata clades In patriam populumque fluxit."
4 Out of sixty-six divisions taken in the House of Commons on this question, sixty-three have been in its favour.	4. For a member "to attempt to gammon the House by making such a statement shows a remarkable amount of assurance."
5. The Jews allow such marriages; and that, too within a shorter period than in the case of marriage with any other person.	5. The Act of Henry VIII. declares God's law on the subject. "Under the Mosaic economy polygamy also is tolerated."

INHERITED INSTINCT.

(Nature.)

THE following letter seems to me so valuable, and the accuracy of the statements vouched for by so high an authority, that I have obtained permission from Dr. Huggins to send it for publication. No one who has attended to animals either in a state of nature or domestication will doubt that many special fears, tastes, &c., which must have been acquired at a remote period, are now strictly inherited. This has been clearly proved to be the case by Mr. Spalding with chickens and turkeys just born, in his admirable article recently published in *Macmillan's Magazine*. It is probable that most inherited or instinctive feelings were originally acquired by slow degrees through habit and the experience of their utility; for instance the fear of man, which, as I showed many years ago, is gained very slowly by birds on oceanic islands. It is however almost certain that many of the most wonderful instincts have been acquired independently of habit, through the preservation of useful variations of pre-existing instincts. Other instincts may have arisen suddenly in an individual and then been transmitted to its offspring, independently both of selection and serviceable experience, though subsequently strengthened by habit. The tumbler-pigeon is a case in point, for no one would have thought of teaching a pigeon to turn head over heels in the air; and until some bird exhibited a tendency in this direction, there could have been no selection. In the following case we see a specialized feeling of antipathy transmitted through three generations of dogs, as well as to some collateral members of the same family, and which must have been acquired within a very recent period. Unfortunately it is not known how the feeling first arose in the grandfather of Dr. Huggins's dog. We may suspect that it was due to some ill treatment: but it may have originated without any assignable cause, as with certain animals in the Zoological Gardens, which, as I am assured by Mr. Bartlett, have taken a strong hatred to him and others without any provocation. As far as it can be ascertained, the great-grandfather of Dr. Huggins's dog did not evince the feeling of antipathy, described in the following letter.—CHARLES DARWIN.

"I wish to communicate to you a curious case of an inherited mental peculiarity. I possess an English mastiff, by name Kepler, a son of the celebrated Turk out of Venus. I brought the dog, when six weeks old, from the stable in which he was born. The first time I took him out he started back in alarm at the first butcher's shop he had ever seen. I soon found he had a violent antipathy to butchers and butchers' shops. When six months old a servant took him with her on an errand. At a short distance before coming to the house, she had to pass a butcher's shop; the dog threw himself down (being led with a string), and neither coaxing nor threats would make him pass the shop. The dog was too heavy to be carried, and as a crowd collected, the servant had to return with the dog and then go without him. This occurred about two years ago. The antipathy still continues, but the dog will pass nearer to a shop than he formerly would. About two months ago, in a little book on dogs published by Dean, I discovered that the same strange antipathy is shown by the father, Turk. I then wrote to Mr. Nichols, the former owner of Turk, to ask him for any information he might have on the point. He replied—'I can say that the same antipathy exists in King, the sire of Turk, in Turk, in Punch (son of Turk, out of Meg), and in Paris (son of Turk, out of Juno). Paris has the greatest antipathy, as he would hardly go into a street where a butcher's shop is, and would run away after passing it. When a cart with a butcher's man came into the place where the dogs were kept, although they could not see him, they all were ready to break their chains. A master butcher, dressed privately, called one evening on Paris's master to see the dog. He had hardly entered the house before the dog (though shut in) was so much excited that he had to be put into a shed, and the butcher was forced to leave without seeing the dog. The same dog at Hastings made a spring at a gentleman who came into the hotel. The owner caught the dog and apologized, and said he never knew him to do so before, except when a butcher came to his house. The gentleman at once said that was his business. So you see that they inherit these antipathies, and show a great deal of breed.'—WILLIAM HUGGINS."

THOMAS FRAME, a merchant of Glasgow, deserves honourable mention. Thirty years ago he compounded with his creditors, and was legally discharged from his debts. Since then he has recovered himself, and not long ago paid all his old creditors double the amount of their debts and the interest which had accrued thereupon.

THE PECULIARITIES OF PAGANINI.—Physical causes acted at times oddly and instantly upon his brain, at others they found him like stone. He was not always open to impressions, which at certain moments would find him as receptive, that he became the utter incarnation of them. He was full of contradictions, which he cared little to explain either to himself or to others. He travelled with the utmost speed from place to place, in the hottest weather he would have all the carriage windows closed. Although latterly his lungs affected his voice, which became thin and feeble, he delighted to talk loudly when rattling over the roads, the noise of the wheels seemed to excite him, and set his brain going. He never entered an inn on the road, but would sit in his carriage until the horses were ready, or walk up and down wrapped in his great cloak, and resent being spoken to. Arrived at his hotel, he would throw all his doors and windows open, and take what he called an air bath; but he never ceased to abuse the climate of Germany, and said that Italy was the only place fit to live in. His luggage was extremely simple—a small napkin might have contained the whole of his wardrobe,—a coat, a little linen, and a hat-box,—a small carpet-bag, a shabby trunk, containing his Guarnerius violin, his jewels, a clean shirt, and his money,—that was all. He carried papers of immense value in a red pocket-book, along with concert tickets, letters, and accounts. These last, no one but himself could read, as he knew hardly any arithmetic, and calculated, but with great accuracy, on some method of his own. He cared little where he slept, and seldom took notice of what he ate or drank. He never complained of the inns—every place seemed much alike to him—out of Italy; he detested them all equally. He seldom noticed scenery or cared for the sights of foreign towns. To himself he was the only important fact everywhere. He often started without food in the early morning, and remained fasting all day. At night he would take a light supper, and some camomile tea, and sleep soundly until morning. At times he ate ravenously. He remained taciturn for days, and then he would have all his meals sent up to his room; but at some hotels he would dine at the table d'hote, and join freely in conversation. He lay on his sofa doing nothing the greater part of every day; but when making plans for the publication of his works, or the founding of a musical institution, which at one time occupied much of his thoughts, he would stride up and down his room, and talk in a rapid and animated manner. After dinner, he habitually sat in his room in total darkness until half-past ten, when he went to bed. Sometimes from sixty to eighty people, eager to see him, would wait upon him at his hotel in the course of the day. When compelled to see visitors, he was polite, but the intrusion of strangers fatigued and annoyed him, and he often refused himself to every one. He would bolt his door, and not take the least notice of any knocks. He would sit for hours almost motionless in a kind of trance, and apparently absorbed in deep thought; but he was not always averse to society. He was fond of conversing with a few friends, and entered into whatever games and recreations were going on with much zest; but if any one mentioned music, he would relapse into a sullen silence, or get off to some other part of the room. He disliked dining out, but when he accepted he usually ate largely of everything on the table, after which he was generally attacked by his old bowel complaint. At the time, however, he would eat and drink largely without any inconvenience. Although he mixed freely with the world, like Chopin, he was a solitary man, and reserved to the last degree. No one seemed to be in his confidence. He had an excellent memory,—yet certain faces seemed to pass from him absolutely. His fidelity to both his parents was not the least remarkable point in his strange character, and although ardently attached to money, he could be generous at the call of what he considered duty, and even lavish when charity was concerned; indeed, he frequently gave concerts for the benefit of the poor, remember my the time when he had been a poor man himself.—*Good Words.*

AN INTERESTING CASE OF SLANDER.

(Concluded from yesterday's *Bombay Gazette.*)

MR. HAWKINS, addressing the jury for the plaintiff, said it was impossible to overrate the importance of this matter. If by their verdict they found that the accusation which had been made by the defendant against the plaintiff had been sustained by the evidence, and was true, they would, in effect, convict the plaintiff of an act which by the Legislature had been declared criminal, and secondly, convict him of obtaining money by false pretences. They would, in fact, convict him of being a cheat and a swindler, and of attempting to vindicate his character and honour by deliberate perjury in the witness-box. It was impossible to avoid these consequences if their verdict was unfavourable, and therefore he entreated their careful consideration of the facts and of the evidence before coming to a conclusion. The plaintiff knew perfectly well whether the charge against himself was true or false, because no man could take a card from the bottom of a pack, with the intention of cheating, without being aware of it, and without recollecting it to the latest hour of his life; and if the charge was true, must have been guilty also of perjury in addition to dishonesty. But against whom was this charge made? Why, against a young gentleman whose habits and manners of life, he admitted, were by no means to be commended; who had embarked in a lamentable course of life, in common with a great many other young gentlemen of the present day: who entered upon life at an early age with the command of large means, and had adopted habits which, without in the least degree reflecting on his honour and integrity, were deeply to be regretted. He would not attempt to protect or shield him, but he was there to defend him against the charge of deliberate cheating, and against the imputation of deliberate perjury which was made against him in the witness-box. It was not for Mr. Henry James to say that this young man had since the age of eighteen indulged in a course of gambling and betting, and had frequented places of a by no means reputable character. That did not impugn his character for honour and integrity any more than that of the defendant, who had embarked in pursuits of an equally discreditable character. His learned friend was mistaken in supposing that he was about to impute to the defendant that he had come into court to commit wilful and deliberate perjury simply because he had also been engaged in gambling, card-playing, betting, and frequenting night houses. His only object was to show that the defendant was a reckless young spendthrift, and to put him in that and all other respects on an equal footing with the plaintiff. He had some right to complain of the course taken by his learned friend in his cross-examination of the plaintiff, trying to couple his name with a charge of cheating at tossing in that disreputable night-house now happily suppressed. The plaintiff had given the only answer he could to that suggestion of cheating—that he never was aware of it, and when challenged with the name of Major Hope Johnstone, he asked, why do you not call Major Hope Johnstone? The strongest refutation of that suggestion was, Major Hope Johnstone had become the plaintiff's friend, and had remained his friend, which was not likely to have been the case if any such charge had been made against him. Seeing the charge that was made against the plaintiff, he was not sorry that the whole life of this young gentleman had been raked up. If he had been in the habit of carrying about dice, playing hazard, playing at écarte for large sums, and vingt-et-un, for the last seven or eight years, in the reckless, extravagant manner imputed to him, how was it that no one single accusation had ever before been brought against him by the associates with whom he had been in the habit of playing? Was it likely, after playing so long for the large stakes they had heard of—£100 at écarte, for instance—no doubt very often with persons much sharper than himself—if he had acquired the trick of shuffling and dealing dishonestly, he would not before have put it in practice? But, apart from that unsupported suggestion of cheating at tossing in a night-house in the middle of a drunken brawl, there never had been a suggestion of dishonesty or departure from the path of honour on the part of his client, though he had played under circumstances where the temptation was present of gambling for such very high stakes. He invited the jury's consideration to that point, and pressed it upon them, because, standing there practically on his trial for fraud and perjury, his client was unable to do that which the poorest criminal had in his power—namely, call before the jury hosts of witnesses to show how improbable it was, having regard to his previous good character, that he should have committed the crime imputed to him. Not having the power to call such witnesses to his client's character, he had no right to tell the jury what those witnesses would say. He could only deal with his answers, and his character as it had been disclosed by the cross-examination. It was clear that nothing could be alleged against the character of the plaintiff prior to this transaction, and therefore the jury must be guided in coming to their conclusion solely by what had occurred on the journey to Warwick races, and by the light thrown on the transaction by what had occurred since. Dealing with the history of the transaction, the learned counsel said he did not mean to raise the issue that the jury were to decide between the perjury of the plaintiff or the perjury of the defendant. His line of cross-examination had not been directed to showing that the defendant and Captain Pawker were not men to be believed on their oath, but for an object which would be apparent hereafter. It was immaterial whether the three young gentlemen had met by accident on the platform of the railway station, or who had proposed play; for nothing in that part of the story militated against the plaintiff. As to his carrying about a dice-box, that showed he was a gambler; but it was not suggested that during the time hazard was being played, the plaintiff had been guilty of any improper dealing. It was clear also that he had not suggested the change in the game. Indeed, if he were the accomplished cheat it was suggested, it was not likely he would have proposed dice, that being purely a game of chance. Coming to the ving-et-un, which had been proposed by the defendant, the learned counsel went over the circumstances which were adduced in evidence to prove that the charge made by the defendant, though undoubtedly *bona fide*, was rashly and inconsiderately made as the result of an error into which he had fallen. He showed how very unpromising were the conditions under which the three gentlemen were playing for the card-sharping dexterity alleged against the plaintiff, seeing that they were playing on one of the railway carriage cushions about two feet square, sustained upon their knees. He excited considerable amusement by explaining the game and the circumstances and the cards in hand to the jury, and then proceeded to suggest a hypothesis by which the defendant might easily have been deceived into the belief that the top card of the pack which the plaintiff should have dealt to himself might have been blue, though to the defendant it appeared white; or rather the light pink backs which one of the ecarte packs had. Holding the cards in the way the defendant had illustrated as the style of manipulation of the plaintiff during his deals, the learned counsel showed that the cards were so small that if the top one was blue and only very slightly out of the square so as to expose one of the light ones, assuming it to occupy the second place in the pack when the plaintiff was about to deal himself the second card, the impression would be conveyed to the mind of the defendant, who was watching him, that the top card was light, when, in reality, it was a blue-backed card. He then urged the extreme improbability of a gentleman of the plaintiff's position attempting a deception under such very unfavourable circumstances for its being successfully carried when the stakes were for him of so trumpery an amount as £2. As to the plaintiff taking up the cards irregularly, no doubt, instead of leaving that duty to the "pony," unless it were shown that he had also examined them to see the position of the aces—assuming him to have the dishonest design imputed to him—there really was nothing whatever in the circumstance. In regard to the circumstance of the corners of one of the aces being turned up, he showed the card in question had undergone sufficient manipulation while in the trousers' pocket of the plaintiff, and when being examined by counsel in consultation to account for the slight damage, had he contended that the corners had been turned by the plaintiff with a fraudulent design, all the other aces would have been manipulated in the same way, which was not the fact. The case, in fact, rested on the oath of the plaintiff against the oath of the defendant, whom he had shown might have had his eyesight deceived. He admitted that his client might not have been well advised in not taking earlier and more decided steps to vindicate his honour from the charge which had been made against him, but he argued that his denial in the railway carriage and in the hotel at Leamington was much more emphatic than would appear from the evidence of Capt. Pawker, who appeared to think that because no one had been knocked down, nothing at all had been one by the plaintiff; and he showed, from the contradictory answers of Capt. Pawker, not that he was not a gentleman of honour, but simply that his recollection could not be relied on for a very accurate representation of what had actually taken place. He did not question for a moment that the defendant had told them the impression that had been honestly conveyed to his mind; but he had shown how that impression might have been very erroneously created, and he would remind the jury that in the position in which the plaintiff stood, when so much depended on their verdict, they had no right to come to an adverse conclusion unless they had proof as clear and as cogent as that which would satisfy their minds in the case of a prisoner indicted before them on a criminal charge. If that proof had not been made out to their satisfaction by the defendant, on whom lay the burden of proof in this case, his client was entitled to their verdict, and he might say that the plaintiff's only object was to vindicate his character. He did not, therefore, seek for heavy damages, but simply to prove that he was not the swindler and the cheat which had been alleged. In conclusion, the learned counsel expressed the opinion that the effect of the trial, whichever way the jury might decide, would be to prevent other young gentlemen from embarking on a similar miserable career to the plaintiff and defendant, and so save them from ruin and degradation.

The Lord Chief Justice then proceeded to sum up the case to the jury. He said—I cannot but express my regret that two days of most valuable time should have been taken up in endeavouring to re-establish, if possible, the character of a habitual gambler who goes about the country with dice in his pocket, ready to play with any one who will play with him. I cannot but regret that those who devote themselves to the pernicious practice of gambling, no matter what form it may assume, cannot in the contests which they may have to carry on, find a more appropriate tribunal than one whose time ought to be taken up in settling the differences which may occur between man and man in the more honourable pursuits of life. At the same time, I do not know but what this trial is yet of very serious importance, and may raise considerations of great weight; for so long as the pernicious and fatal practice of gambling prevails—and unfortunately it does extensively prevail—so long as the committees of clubs in this metropolis allow the practice of gambling to go on in the private rooms of clubs, so long as gentlemen continue to follow this fatal vice which has brought so many a man to ruin and shame, it is essential that the vice shall not be aggravated by a resort to practices inconsistent with the honour of gentlemen; for that would have a most fatal, contemptible, and degrading effect. Therefore, gentlemen, this is a case in which you have a most important duty to discharge to the plaintiff on the one hand, whose character is impugned in a manner fatal to him if your verdict should be adverse; and, on the other hand, equally important to the public in respect to the maintenance of honour even in the question of the practice of gaming. Nothing can be more important, therefore, than closely to watch this case; and then, as your minds incline to the one side or the other, without fear or favour, and wholly disregarding every consideration, to discharge your duty, and announce your verdict according to what you believe to be the truth. The matter really lies in a small space, though it has occupied two long days in its investigation. These three young gentlemen, it appears, were going to Warwick Races on the 1st of April, and, travelling together, they seem to have spent the first half-hour in reading the papers. Then some one proposes play; and I think we cannot well doubt that the proposal came from the plaintiff, because no one but himself knew that he was carrying dice in his bag. They played for some little time, and then the defendant said, "This is all rot;" and asked whether any one had cards. It unfortunately happened that Capt. Pawker had two packs in his bag—not that he was intentionally carrying them, as his evidence showed. These cards were produced, and some one proposed—perhaps it was the defendant—playing at vingt-et-un. Two packs were there which had already been mixed together, and the parties began to play this game, and continued playing till they were within twenty minutes of Leamington, when the fracas occurred between Jones and Clayton. How that came to pass is told principally by the defendant, Mr. Jones. It is necessary to watch his evidence narrowly to discover how far he was able to see what he alleges the plaintiff to have done in manipulating the cards in a manner inconsistent with fair play. The immediate transaction, according to his evidence, assumes this form: He states that, more than once in the course of the play, the plaintiff, being the dealer, instead of allowing a "pony" to collect the cards and thus prepare them for shuffling and cutting, did it himself. Every one who knows anything of the game is aware that it is an irregularity, and inconsistent with the rules and theory of the game, for the dealer to pick up the cards and put them at the bottom of the pack, as it prevents them being properly prepared by being shuffled and cut. The plaintiff, as an habitual player, must have known that in collecting the cards himself he was doing that which was inconsistent with the laws of the game. Nevertheless, though it was remarked upon, and he was remonstrated with two or three times by Captain Pawker, he persevered in this practice. For a time it appears that Capt. Pawker had the advantage over the plaintiff and the defendant; but then fortune appeared to change, and the plaintiff began to win a portion of what he had lost. He was dealing, and then it was that the defendant observed that he was again collecting the cards, in spite of what had been said, and putting them at the bottom of the pack. The defendant states also that he noticed him handing the cards in an unusual manner, and that, in consequence of these two facts, his suspicions were aroused, so that he watched the plaintiff's proceedings very narrowly, and he noticed that when it came to the plaintiff's turn to deal himself a second card, the top card of the pack was one of the light-coloured cards. The plaintiff had seen his first card, and had found it was a ten, and he knew that if he dealt an ace to himself he would win eight times what each of the other gentlemen had staked. The cards being in mingled packs with white and blue backs, the defendant says the uppermost card which the plaintiff ought to have dealt himself for the second card was a light card, but that he saw him manipulate the pack and appear to bring out his second card from the bottom of the pack, and this, when turned up, proved to be an ace. The defendant, knowing that this was a blue-backed card, and that the one on the top of the pack was a light one, said at once "I shall not pay the stakes; you have not turned up the right card. You are cheating me, and I will not pay." Upon this the plaintiff appealed to Captain Pawker (who seems to have pointed out to the defendant that he was making a serious charge), and asked him what he should do. Captain Pawker said, "I should knock him down"; upon which the plaintiff remarked that the defendant was too strong, or so much stronger than himself, or something of that sort. The question for you is whether a light-coloured card or a blue one was at the top of the pack. According to the plaintiff it was a blue one, but the defendant distinctly states that it was a light-coloured one. Captain Pawker appealed to him as to whether he was sure he had not made a mistake; but "No," says the defendant, "the top card was a light one." Accordingly they turned up the cards, and it was found that the ace which had just made the "natural" was a blue back. You have, therefore, the evidence of two witnesses that this ace was a blue-backed card, and that the attention of the plaintiff was drawn to this at the time. It appears that these two cards, one a light-coloured ace of diamonds and the other a blue-backed ace of clubs, were taken by the plaintiff himself and produced here. The blue-backed card appeared to have had two of its corners turned up slightly in opposite directions. That is a fact which ought not to be pressed under the circumstances very strongly against the plaintiff; nevertheless, it is a fact worthy of your consideration in this case. Unfortunately we do not for the first time hear in courts of justice of this dexterous manipulation of cards, previously marked in some way, and we know that persons who give themselves up to the practice of unfair play acquire a delicacy of touch which enables them to handle cards bearing distinguishing marks which fail to attract the slightest attention from the ordinary observer. Far be it from me to say that it has been the case in this instance on the part of the plaintiff; but in considering whether this charge is true or not, we must not shut our eyes to facts which are notorious. There is no doubt that this ace presents a suspicious appearance; but as regards the plaintiff, this fact must be taken with two other circumstances calculated to lead up to a different conclusion. The first is that these two cards were produced voluntarily by the plaintiff himself. On the other hand, it may have occurred to him that the deflection of the corners was so slight they would not attract attention; but they attracted mine, because I remember a great case in which similar practices were proved in a court of justice, and that made me look closely to see whether there was anything which distinguished these cards from the rest. There is, however, another circumstance which ought to be taken into account before allowing any mark on the card to influence your minds adversely to the plaintiff. It is this, that the cards were not used on that day for the first time, and they were not produced by the plaintiff, but by Captain Pawker. They had been got in the South of France, and brought in Captain Pawker's travelling bag, as he has explained, for the purpose of playing when travelling up from Marseilles. Since that these cards have been carried about in the pocket-book of the plaintiff; then they were handed over to the care of the solicitor, and have been produced in consultation by counsel, some of whom handled them with the view of seeing how this trick might be done. So that we may assume that this mark on the card may have been produced by accidental circumstances. My learned friend, Mr. Hawkins, has called attention to the fact that it is only this ace which exhibits any sign of having been unfairly dealt with; and that, no doubt, is true, for there is no sign on the other ace which was produced by the plaintiff of its having had the corners tempered with. But nothing would have been more easy than for the plaintiff, in handling the cards, collecting them, and putting them at the bottom of the pack, seeing this was an ace, to turn down the corners in the way you see, so that he might know where to find it again. Therefore, it is necessary for you to take all these matters into account, and give them all the weight they are fairly entitled to. It is perfectly true that it seems a most inadequate motive for a gentleman to risk his reputation for the sake of winning £2; but, on the other hand, we do know that such things have occurred, and will no doubt occur again. It is one of the sad and fatal consequences of this vice of gaming that it has a demoralizing influence on the minds of men who devote themselves to it, so that at last they are able to persuade themselves that whatever superiority of advantage dexterity may give them, they may resort to it, upon the assumption that other people do the same thing. No doubt, gentlemen, it is hard to believe that any one in the position of an officer and a gentleman should have recourse to anything so detestable and vile; but, on the other hand, one must not forget that the man who makes that accusation makes it with the perfect knowledge that he makes it at his peril, and that it may entail upon him consequences of a very serious kind. I do not think you will for a moment consider that the defendant in making this charge did not make it with the thoroughly honest conviction of its being the truth, for certainly one cannot suppose that to avoid paying £2 he would put himself in the position of making a charge which was baseless, and which went to the very root of the character and reputation of a man against whom he made it. That is a matter upon which you must exercise your judgment. I can say no more than that if you are satisfied there was a white card on the top, under the circumstances which I have already detailed, and that a blue card was produced to make the "natural," the defendant is entitled to your verdict. Referring to the conduct of the plaintiff after the charge had been made, the Lord Chief Justice commented on his not having offered to make the energetic protest against this attack on his honour which might have been expected from one in his position; and then—commenting on his language in the coffee-room, when he threatened to shoot the defendant if he said any more about the charge; and after, when Captian Pawker had left, when he made an appeal to the defendant on the score of their old school boy days—he said that, in the first case, the plaintiff's language was a little too much of the bully, and the second too much of a coward. Dealing with the contingency of the jury considering themselves entitled to return a verdict for the plaintiff, he reminded them that, as the defendant had clearly made the charge in good faith, the plaintiff would not be entitled to the heavy damages which would properly accrue if the charge had been wantonly and recklessly made by a man who had merely lost his temper from losing his money.

The jury having retired about five o'clock, remained out of court for an hour and a half, and were then sent for by the Lord Chief Justice, who, addressing the foreman, said he had received an intimation that it was not likely they would agree, and he asked if that was the case.

The Foreman—Yes, my lord.

The Lord Chief Justice—Have you considered the question, and discussed it in all its bearings?

The Foreman—We have, my lord.

The Lord Chief Justice—And you think there is no chance whatever of your agreeing?—Not in the least, my lord.

The question is in such a narrow compass that, perhaps, further discussion would not have any influence on your minds.—No, my lord.

Another Juryman asked whether the verdict of the majority could not be taken, as there were nine one way and three another. He was about to announce which way the majority were inclined, when he was stopped by the Lord Chief Justice, who said the question of accepting the verdict of the majority was one for the learned counsel on either side.

Mr. Wells on one side, and Mr. Thesiger on the other, declined to assume the responsibility of deciding in the absence of their leaders; and

The Lord Chief Justice then said that if the jury were really satisfied that they had conscientiously discharged their duty, and that there was no chance of their agreeing, there would not be any use in keeping them to a late hour at night.

The Jury cordially concurred in this view, having fully discussed the matter, and

The Lord Chief Justice then said it would be the better way for the jury to be discharged.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1015 Ellen Bates, Jones—E. Bates & Co.
1299 Hannah Law, Dawson—The Captain.
391 Jane Pardew, Panch—The Captain.
1265 Lady Allan, Hansen—W. Nicol & Co.
1383 Royal Alexandria, Browning—Lawrence & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

507 Fluelin, Livingstone—The Captain.
273 Jane Law, Simpson—R. Argus & Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

507 Fluelen, Livingstone—The Captain.

FOR RANGOON.

1488 Glenlyon, Breakenbridge—Wallace & Co.
860 Lothair, Leslie—E. Latham & Co.
938 Louisa, Lever—S. A. and American & Co.
934 St. Bernard, Taylor—S. Tyebjee & Co.

FOR COCHIN.

577 Phæton, Gibson—The Captain.

FOR COAST & CALCUTTA.

1047 China, Mossman—F. Muir & Co.
703 Joshua, Mount—H. B. Touche & Co.

FOR MAURITIUS.

320 Alcinous, Chauvelon—The Captain.

NOT FIXED.

862 Ambrose, Fickle—E. Bates & Co.
1054 Arcturus, William—The Captain.
Augusta, Raynes.
1106 Industry, Russell—W. Nicol & Co.
494 Kingdom O'Fife, Irvin.
637 Mauldslie, Rhind—M. Nueserwanjee.
487 Ville du Temple, Slepon.
528 Poisidon, Moller—The Captain.
721 Pembrokeshire, Williamson—W. Nicol & Co.
848 Richard McManus, Foster—The Captain.
1193 Thunderbolt, Coldsworthy—F. Muir & Co.
866 Undaunted, Young—F. Muir & Co.
914 Octavia, Twaits.

STEAMERS.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

2018 Australia, Murray—P. & O. Co.
1840 Hydaspes, Rogers—P. & O. Co.

*FOR LONDON.

580 America, Booth—F. Muir & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

817 Alice Otto, Gibb—F. Muir & Co.
1478 Atalanta, Mathews—E. Latham & Co.
1091 John Adamson, Gaine—Lawrence & Co.
840 Mathew Cay, Bradley—A. Riebe & Co.
1397 Neera, Coburn—S. Hobart & Co.
1238 Urbino, Todd—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

696 Chester, Grantham—Sir C. Forbes & Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

992 Hilton, Phillipson—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FOR COCHIN.

784 Sestos, Harris—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FOR CHINA, &c.

819 Bagdad, Bellwood—B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR TRIESTE, &c.

973 Aretusa, Inchiostri—A. C. Gumpert.
834 Aristocrat, Wilkie—Young & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

937 Sea Gull, Ridge—W. Nicol & Co.

NOT FIXED.

1232 Baroda, Rennoldson—P. & O. Co.
1301 Gresham, Bulkley—McCulloch, Browne & Co.
2092 Khedive, Steward—P. & O. Co.
1228 Oxfordshire, Jones—W. Nicol & Co.
1252 Revenswarth Castle, Sergent—McCulloch, Browne & Co.
Sir Bar le Frere, Hibber.
1095 Sjaelland, Holm.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

155 Keerala Roodrin, Nacoda. [Not fixed.]
149 Otto, Nacoda—Papa Nana. [For Colombo and Tuticorin, &c.]
127 S. M. A. Cadur Bux, Nacoda—Papa Nana.
110 Mahi, Nacoda—B. B. Khan & Co. [Not fixed.]
643 Mozuffer, Nacoda—H. M. Hussein. [Not fixed.]

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

300 Clyde.
181 Convolvence, Chapman.
472 Dagmar,—Steam Tug.
1584 Lynx, Keats.
665 Magpie, Doughty.
308 May Frere, Guthrie.
570 Nimble, Herington.
408 Siud.
703 Wolverine, Wratislaw.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—TAYLOR BROTHERS (the largest Manufacturers of Cocoa in Europe), having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—Fine Aroma—Soothing, Nutritive and Sustaining Power—Easiness of Digestion—and especially, high delicious flavour. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for Breakfast, luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening. N.B. Caution—"MARAVILLA" is a registered Trade Mark.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "TAYLOR BROTHERS' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." For further favourable opinions vide *Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal*, &c., &c.

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by TAYLOR BROTHERS, under the ablest homœopathic advice, and in the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by TAYLOR BROTHERS, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets only by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

BANKS.

DEUTSCHE NATIONALBANK,
BREMEN.
CAPITAL—15,000,000 Ths. (£2,250,000 STERLING).

LONDON BANKERS.
ANGLO-AUSTRIAN BANK: J. HENRY SCHROEDER & Co.

The Bank draws Bills of Exchange on their Head Office in Bremen and on their London Bankers, and purchases approved Bills on the Continent and Great Britain at the best current rates of the day.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents in Bombay.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Our Rates of Interest on Deposit Accounts will be as follows until further notice:—
At 7 days' notice..2½ per cent. per annum. } For amounts above Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. One Lac.
" 14 " " ...3 " " "
" 21 " " ...3½ " " "
LOANS granted on French Rente and other approved Securities.

All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."

E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.
14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 11th February 1873.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION—
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

The Current Rates of EXCHANGE are:— Per Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight ..... 1s. 11 1/4d. do.
" 8 do. ..... 1s. 11d do.
" 1 do. ..... 1s. 10 7/8d. do.
" on demand..... 1s. 10 3/4d. do.
On Scotland and Ireland demand ..... 1s. 10 3/4d. do.
On Paris demand ..... 1s. 10 3/4d. do.
On Circular Notes payable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, America, &c..... 1s. 10 11/16d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 26th February 1873.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits, subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do do 12 do do 5 "

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 29th September 1871.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY IN 1842.

CUTLER, PALMER, & CO.,
OF
LONDON, BORDEAUX, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF
WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUEURS,
INDIA PALE ALE BOTTLERS,
WINE MERCHANTS
TO
H. M. THE QUEEN. H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.
THE HIMALAYA CLUB. THE BENGAL U. S. CLUB.
THE NYNEE TAL CLUB. THE CAWNPORE CLUB.
THE SIRHIND CLUB. THE LUCKNOW U. S. CLUB.
THE BOMBAY CLUB. THE REFORM CLUB.
THE WINDHAM CLUB. THE UNIVERSITY CLUB.
THE ATHENÆUM CLUB.

1873.
REVISED PRICE LIST.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s well-known WINES, COGNACS, and LIQUEURS comprise every possible requirement on the part of consumers. They consist of—
STILL HOCKS— ..... Rs. 24*, 27*, 34, 42
STILL MOSELLES— ..... Rs. 26*, 34
SPARKLING HOCK AND MOSELLE— ..... Rs. 34,* Rs 38*
DRY CHAMPAGNES, MAGNUMS— ..... Rs. 86
Ditto Rs. 45*, Rs. 44*, Rs. 38*, Rs. 31*
Ditto HAMPERS—containing 24 Half-pints Rs. 27
SHERRIES—Rs. 17, Rs. 20, Rs. 23, Rs. 24, Rs. 26, Rs. 34, Rs. 36
MARSALA—Rs. 16*, ... MADEIRA— ..... Rs. 36
SACRAMENTAL WINE—*Rota Tent* ..... Rs. 26
PORTS— ..... Rs. 18,* Rs. 24,* Rs. 28, Rs. 34
BREAKFAST CLARETS— ..... Rs. 10-8*, Rs. 12
DINNER CLARETS— ..... Rs. 14, Rs. 16*, Rs. 18*
AFTER-DINNER CLARETS— ..... Rs. 22*, Rs. 25*, Rs. 32*
HAUT SAUTERNES— ..... Rs. 22*
BARSAC, LIGHT SAUTERNE— ..... Rs. 17*
CHAMB